Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 215 —DAK EDITION BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Port via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

EARN RS. 30 TO 150 WEEKLY
FOR ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME DAILY.
With Rs. 30 as capital and an idea, you can make the above profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in Business for yourself. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit. Get backbone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particulars "Money Making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business" FREE. It tells you how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while otherwise employed. It is a quick certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address and one anna stamp for reply.
Address:—
J. J. SHAW (b) Khetwadi, BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 90,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING,

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £250,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
F. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"ESAALI"
OF
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)
THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"
Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of
DAINTY SILKS . .
FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS
TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL
AHMED E. ESSAALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

WAR LOAN
closes
SATURDAY
The 14th September 1918.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,630,000
HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	TAITCH	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
16, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	7
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Hapur, Hooshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundhur, Karsani, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
S. S. MULICK,
Manager.

BANKING,

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street,
FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	50,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,70,650/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	69,93,990/

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankow	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 289.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LIMITED.
BANKERS.
109, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
Receive funds in Current Savings and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time, effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to:—
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
M.R., Ph. D.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853,
Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,000,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Pukat
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KERNAN,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed when it does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
E. F. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Fire Insurance of every description accepted at lowest current rates.
For particulars and rates apply to:—
SECRETARIES,
6, Hamam Street, Fort,
Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MASTER-KEY SETS of 6 Padlocks, 2in. with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 master-keys to fit all the 6. Rs. 23 per set. Similar sets 2½ in. Rs. 28/12 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. Master-Key sets of any number of Padlocks.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at MEHTA & Co., 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1

MISCELLANEOUS

HYPNOTIST WANTED to cure a Neurasthenic by auto-suggestion or hypnotism. Write at once with credentials to NAWAB SYED AULAD HUSAIN KHAN, Dahri Aghamir, Lucknow. 1659

A CALCUTTA MERCANTILE FIRM is open to accept Agencies or represent Bombay Firms. Apply Box No. 775. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1486

WANTED.—To KNOW our customers that our Retail Branch at Kalbadevi Road, will remain open only on SATURDAY, and SUNDAY'S. K. C. MARROTT, Largest Importer of Secondhand Clothing 189/91, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 1776. 1689

AFTER THE WAR—BACK TO THE LAND.—For sale an Orchard in the vicinity of Bangalore consisting of oranges (Washington, Naval and Coorg) apples, pomegranate casuapple, tamarind, and cheeakoy trees. Excellent supply of spring water and, facilities for dairy farming 171, acres in extent, labour plentiful. Apply P. ff. CRAMER, Vepery, Madras. 1735

EDUCATIONAL.

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. —Students enrolled daily for expert coaching in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Law, Shorthand, Typewriting. Separate Ladies' Classes, opposite Whiteaways. 1723

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—SPECIAL MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASSES will be conducted by the Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, personally, one hour daily, at convenient times. Our object being to help the poorest students, we have kept the fees very low (Rs. 20 for the full course for the whole year or Rs. 3 per month.) Our Matriculation Classes have begun their regular work. Enrolment daily. 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION as a Headmaster Tutor, Companion or a Secretary, by a Headmaster of A. V. School, long experience and testimonials from best educationists. Write to Box No. 829, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1751

SITUATIONS VACANT,

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for steamer. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 808, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1655

WANTED—For a commercial firm two good full time SHORTHAND TYPISTS ladies preferred. Apply Box No. 821, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1706

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced TYPIST, strong in English (Parsee preferred). Apply to Box No. 822 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 1716

WANTED—An efficient trained patriotic LADY GRADUATE strong in mathematics. Apply stating terms and experience to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Indra Prastha Girls' High School, Delhi. 1667

WANTED—A CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT for Rangoon, one knowing Gugrati accounts will be prefered. Apply to Box No. 609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1656

WANTED—HINDU LADY HOUSE-KEEPER. Salary Rs. 30 with all found. Apply Box No. 823, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1724

WANTED—SKILFUL WATCH REPAIRERS for a well-known firm, working hours 9-30 to 6-30 except Sundays. Handsome salaries to speedy workers. Apply Box No. 824, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1728

WANTED—OVERSEERS and TIME-KEEPERS for construction. Apply stating salary to MANAGER AND ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Jamnagar Railway, Jamnagar. 1755

WANTED—A competent and experienced CLERK for a Small Causes Court Practitioner. Apply to Box No. 798, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1617

WANTED—A TYPIST with good handwriting. Pay Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 50 by an annual increment of Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1648

WANTED, by European Firm, a competent SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST. Permanent situation, salary according to qualifications. Man selected will need to join from 1st proximo. Apply Box No. 830, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1757

WANTED—At once ARTS or COMMERCE GRADUATES as office assistants, competent shorthand-typist and experienced stores purchaser for all engineering materials including electrical. Salaries according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars stating salary expected to Box, No. 815, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1679

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced and practical Mechanic required as a Foreman for Locomotive and Carriage Workshop. The work will suit one having thorough railway workshop experience, who has or is about to retire from service, as, the work is not heavy. May be European, Native Christian or an Indian. Apply with copies of certificates stating age, caste and the lowest pay required, to the ENGINEER, Matheran Tramway, Neral. 1703

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent hand for Pottery Works, in Delhi, must be practical, good prospects RAMSINGH KABLI & Co., Raisina, Delhi. 1752

WANTED URGENTLY—1st and 2nd grade STOREKEEPERS and WRITERS for Field Service. Apply immediately personally to-day even Sunday to MAYADASS & Co., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 1748

WANTED—SALESMEN by an import firm experienced in chemicals, hosiery, glassware, millstores, etc. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 826, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1742

WANTED—A TYPIST, who can work on English and Gujarati Machines. Pay Rs. 30 to 50 according to qualification. Apply Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co., Khadak Mandvi, Fort, Bombay. 1731

WANTED.—TELEPHONE OPERATORS for Mesopotamia. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem with free rations and kit. Apply personally. Anglo-Indian lads willing to undergo training also required. B. GOMES, Telegraph Recruiting Officer, Bombay. 1732

WANTED for the Gokuldas T. High and A.-V. School (a) an experienced GRADUATE AS PRINCIPAL, salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250 by two annual increments of Rs. 25 p. m. each and five of Rs. 10 each thereafter, the selected person to be on probation for one year, and (b) also an experienced M.A. or B.A. strong in English and Sanskrit as Assistant, salary Rs. 75—10—115. Apply stating age, caste and qualifications etc., and with testimonials before the 15th September, to the SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1739

WANTED.

WANTED.—Ten thousand maunds of compressed HAY, delivered at Namli Ry. Station B. B. & C. I. Please quote. N. L. BANUJI, Superintendent Forests Banswara State (S. Rajputana). 1695

WANTED—ACRES THIRTY to FIFTY, upto Thana, Borivli, level to road, unrocky unsalty on two miles from station. Apply Box No. 827, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1747

WANTED—To purchase a commodious and well built HOUSE at Dehra Dun suitable for the residence of a Ruling Chief. The house must be situated in a healthy quarter and on any of the main roads, with ample grounds and necessary out-houses. Apply with full particulars and plans etc., to Box No. 799, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1628

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

JOSTS FAN—Large size highest revolutions rarely used Rs. 125. Apply R. THAKORE & Co., 32, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay. 1707

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to Mr. S. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—New and Second-hand theodolites and levels. Can be seen at NERAL, on application to the ENGINEER, Matheran Tramway, Neral. 1709

FOR SALE.—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1700

FOR SALE—MOTOR BUS, Thornycroft make, seating twenty, in good running order, machine proved to be of exceptional strength. Apply "F" c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE AT BOMBAY.—Splendid pair (male and female) African Cheetahs or HUNTING LEOPARDS, quite tame, on collar and chain, imported last week. Apply Box No. 818 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1685

DOUBLE INITIALS.—Invaluable for sowing on to Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and other small articles. Price Rupee one per gross. Can be had from (Miss) NARGEZ P. JAMSHEDJI, Karani Mansion, Wadia Street, TARDEO. 1756

FOR SALE—A HIRRISON KNITTING MACHINE, 108 x 54 Needles x 33/4 in excellent condition, Apply N. J. SHAW & Co., 86, 88, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1738

FOR SALE—METAL FACTORY, consisting of large and small Metal Presses 30 feet Lathe, treble geared, 10 feet diam rope pulley turning and milling machines. Apply to LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 1676

FOR SALE—30ft. by 7½ft. by 150 Pressure Boiler—Nesmith's Half Press Finisher, Pumpled to be sold seperately and in lot 156 and 107 B. H. P. Gas and oil engines, also Apply:—ENGINEER & Co., Pydhonie Bombay No. 3. 1604

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Visible	215
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	125
Remington No. 7 very good	125
Empire No. 1 Latest Portable	125
Empire No. 2 Latest	150
Smith Premier No. 10 Latest, Visible	150
Blick No. 7 Portable	110
Gujerati Remington almost new	200
Remington Urdu Excellent	150
National Portable No. 3, New with Case	190
Rebuilt Typewriters: Olivers No. 5 & 9	
Rebuilt Typewriters: Remingtons 10 and 11	

All Typewriter and Office Supplies stocked. Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36 (B) Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype." 255

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Just Received. New National Portable Typewriters Improved Model No. 3. Visible Writing, 2 Colours, Back Spacer and Tabulator. Weight with Case 9 lbs. Order early to save disappointment. Price	190
Underwood No. 5, with Tabulator	135
Oliver No. 5, with Tabulator	140
Underwood No. 5, 2 Colours, Back Spacer and Tabulator	190
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new	200
Factory Rebuilt Olivers No. 5 with Back Spacer and Tabulator. Look like new and work like new	
Remington No. 10, Brief Size, slightly used	
Ribbons, Carbons and other Accessories. Repairs to all Typewriters.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very little used ENGINE BOILER, CHIMNEY, DYNAMO, PUMP, LINE, PULLEYS. Apply Box No. 828, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 1750

FOR SALE—DISPENSERY, situate in good and thickly populated locality, including good mill, furniture, instruments drugs, etc. Apply or call on ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMED, 73, Apollo Street, Fort. 1686

FOR SALE—Hornby Road, A first class stone faced BUILDING in the thick of business locality, yielding handsome rent. For further particulars apply Box No. 814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1665

FOR SALE—One PUMP Set coupled direct with 3 H. P. 230 Volts. D. C. Motor with Starter. Capacity about 5,000 gallons water per house at 100 ft. head. Apply Box No. 812, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1663

ON VIEW—Mr. A. R. LAMB'S ARTISTIC FURNITURE, Chesterfield sofas, easy-chairs, drawing room suite, cabinets, almyrahs, etc., at "West View," Colaba near Colaba Railway Station to be sold, TO-MORROW SUNDAY at 2-30 p.m. 1749

FOR SALE—One complete SAW MILL, going concern with Horizontal band saw and many saw machines with blades, cranes, trolley. Apply to LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 1677

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—To Hindus only, a FLAT on Hughes, Chowpaty (available from 1st October, 1918). Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road. 1691

MATHERAN—For cottages and Bungalows for the cold season apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 1614

TO LET—Four MOTOR-GARRAGES, near London Hotel. Apply sharp, MANAGER, LONDON HOTEL, Grant Road. 1632

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms, facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow, a strong pucca stone building, at Irla-Parla, containing one commodious bigverandah, one dining-room and other eight rooms with bath-rooms and water taps. For rent and other particulars apply to AKBARALLY MOOSABHOY RAJE, Iron Jaitha, Carnac Bunder. 1746

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. JAYDEOPERSAD GULABRAI, who was till lately in our service as Munim is no longer in our service since Shravan Sud 15th last and all concerned are hereby warned not to deal with him on our behalf.

NANUOOMAL BHARGOVA
for
R. B. AMOLAKCHAND
MEWARAM,
Bombay.
1745

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 9th, 10th, and 11th proximo, those days being public holidays (Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari (Jain) 9th, and Parsi New Year 10th and 11th) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 31st August 1918. 1609

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of 81 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each, of the Bhiwani Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited, or any number of them, carrying dividend as from 1st July, 1918. Applications should be sent to the undersigned at the registered office of the Company at 7, Malharrao Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, not later than 22nd September, 1918.

Bombay, 28th August, 1918.
TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
1557

FOR SALE.

198 feet length of mild steel second-hand shaft, as good as new in one lot or in parts; shaft 6½in. dia., with coupling swells at both ends, in 9 pieces of 22 ft. 0in. each, complete with 9 couplings, 18 pillar-brackets and 18 pedestals with brasses for oil lubrication. Can be seen at THE SWADESHI MILLS, Kurla. Offers to be given to the Manager, 1680

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	80,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete for	70,000
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 3½ft. complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure complete for	Sold
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H. P. complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.P. complete for	80,000
One Green's Economiser complete for...	4,000

Practically no reduction is possible in prices for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to GIRDHAR LAL,
682 Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PLEASE inform if any hopes. Dont fail me and dont fail to inform, if in difficulty." "KID." 1743

SALE OF SHARE BROKER'S CARD.

Offers are invited by the undersigned at their Office, at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, for the purchase of ONE SHARE BROKER'S CARD bearing No. 210 of the NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKER'S ASSOCIATION (Old Share Bazar) belonging to the Estate of the late Rao Saheb Harjiwan Soonderdas.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1918.
SOONDERDAS & CO.,
1734 Attorneys-at-Law.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE RIGHT OF SELLING REFRESHMENTS IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS FOR THREE YEARS

WILL be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1918.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
JAMSHED & DOCTOR,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.
Victoria Gardens' Office,
7th September, 1918. 1753

THE UNIVERSAL INVESTMENT AND INFORMATION BUREAU.

FOR COTTON MERCHANTS, MILL AGENTS AND BROKERS.

THE COTTON FORECAST for the months of September and October, is ready. Forecasts issued in the month of April with bearish tendency and one issued in July showing bullish propensity were thoroughly held out.

To subscribers before the 15th of September the charge will be Rs. 100 only and those after Rs. 250.

Apply:—
176, Bazargate, St., Fort. 1736

REGISTRATION OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

WHEREAS the registration has been ordered of all male European British Subjects residing in India, and being between the ages of 16 and 50 years, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALL such European British Subjects resident in, or working in, the Town and Island of Bombay who are not serving in or are not on the rolls of any Indian Defence Force Unit (on account of Medical or other form of Exemption) are required to attend at the Brigade Office, 4, Queen's Road, Bombay, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. on any day during the week beginning 8 September, 1918, with a view to filling in the prescribed registration form.

2. Regimental arrangements will be made for the registration of all men serving in, or on the rolls of, Indian Defence Force Units in this Brigade.

3. It should be noted that the fact that a man has already registerel as required under the Registration Ordinance, 1917, does not exempt him from complying with this order to register again, but that this notice does not apply to members of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces or of the Royal Indian Marine Service, other than members of the Indian Defence Force.

4. Exempted men temporarily out of Bombay will be sent registration forms for completion if they will apply in writing for the same to the Staff Captain, Registration, Bombay Brigade. Exempted men in this Brigade area who do not live within Bombay Town and Island will receive registration forms by post, but are required to apply for them to the Staff Captain, Registration, Bombay Brigade, if they should not receive them within one week from this date.

W. KNIGHT,
Major-General,
Commanding, Bombay Brigade.
Headquarters, Bombay Brigade,
4, Queen's Road, Bombay.
Dated this 6th day of September, 1918. 1754

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on Monday the 23rd day of September, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered office of the Company, "Canada Building," Hornby Road, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 30th June 1918 and the Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration, and
5. To transact other ordinary business of the Company.

NOTICE is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 28th September 1918 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS & Co.,
Agents.
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd September, 1918.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 30th September, 1918, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd day of September, 1918, to whom Dividend Receipts will be posted. Change of address if any, should be notified at once. 1741

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

WANTED—A CLERK on pay Rs. 30 plus war allowance Rs. 15 plus extra work allowance Rs. 5 per mensem. Only those who have passed Matriculation or School Final Examination and knowing typing should apply.

PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Bombay, Parel, 5th September, 1918. 1729

NOTICE.

Re: In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.
And
In the matter of the HARDA COTTON PRESSING and GINNING CO., LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

OFFERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the following Pressing and Ginning Factories of the abovenamed Company with lands, buildings and machinery.

(a) Ginning and Pressing Factory at Harda, Dist. Hoshangabad, containing 40 Gins of four bearing of Platt Brothers' make and Press for 400 lbs. bales by D. Steward and Co.
(b) Ginning and Pressing Factory at Bir in District Nimar containing 46 four bearing Gins of Platt Brothers' make and Press of Hojit make.
(c) Spare machinery such as Engine, Boiler, Gins, etc., lying at the Bir Factory.

Offers may be made for both the factories and spare machinery together as one lot, or separately for each factory and for each article of spare machinery. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Hornby Road, Fort, Cook's Building. Offers should be sent on or before the 30th September 1918.

HORMUSJI N. SAHER,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 5th September, 1918. 1730

PARMANANDDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA.

ACCOMMODATION will be provided for members of the Gymkhana and their guests to witness the QUADRANGULAR MATCHES from 9th to 18th September, 1918.

Admission tickets can be had on payment from the undersigned at the office of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana at the following rates, till the 7th September—after that at Poona at the Tents.

Class.	Rows No.	Season Tickets. Members	Season Tickets. Non-Members	Daily Tickets. Members	Daily Tickets. Non-Members
1st Class.	1 and 2	Rs 8	Rs. 10	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 8
2nd ..	Remaining	.. 4	.. 6	.. 0 8	.. 0 12

Ladies:—Will be accommodated in the 1st class on payment of Rs. 4 for the season.

N. G. PRABHAKAR
M. M. GORADIA,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Hindu Representative Matches Committee.
1740

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of a well established and lucrative business profits of which over Rs. 3,000 per mensem net. Principals only may apply to the undersigned at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 5th September, 1918.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
Attorneys for the Owner.
1722

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. VASUDEO BAPUJI and KHUNDERAO BAPUJI have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property first described in the Schedule hereunder written and the Fazendari right in the land secondly described therein.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof is hereby requested to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the north side of Dady Seth Agiary Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1600 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 375, New No. 2250, Old Survey No. 261 and New Survey No. 398 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward C, Ward No. 4163 to 4169-4538 and Street Nos. 2, 3, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 1-2, 57, 59, 29 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Anant Rashi Wady Lane, on or towards the South by Dady Seth Agiary Street, on or towards the East partly by the property of Gajanand Moreshwar and partly by the portion of the Fazandari land hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the West by the property of Vishwashrao Shivshanker.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure, situate, lying and being at Anant Rashi Wady Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 470 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under portion of Old No. 375, New No. 2250, Old Survey No. 261 and New Survey No. 398 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Anant Rashi Wady Lane, on or towards the South partly by the property of Gajanand Moreshwar and partly by the portion of the property hereinbefore first described, on or towards the East by the property of Chanda Ramji and on or towards the West by the portion of the property hereinbefore first described.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1918.
LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
1651

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that KUBER VISHRAM VYAS and PUNJIRAM MAYARAM shall from the 7th September, 1918, cease to be partners of our clients JETHALAL SAMALDAS and CHATRABHUJ ISHWARDAS in the business carried on at Khand Bazaar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the name of SHAH JETHALAL CHATRABHUJ and that our said clients shall henceforth carry on business at the same place in the said name of Shah Jethalal Chatrabhuj. Anyone henceforth dealing with the said Kuber Vishram Vyas and Punjiram Mayaram in the name of Shah Jethalal Chatrabhuj will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1918.
PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Jethalal Samaldas and Chatrabhuj Ishwardas.
1750

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NASARVANJI MUNCHERJI PATEL has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest of any kind whatsoever in or to the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground containing by admeasurement 179 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/5410 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1768 and Street No. 24 and which said premises are situate at Khetwadi 3rd Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the third Khetwadi Lane, on or towards the West by the property of the late Hormusji Pestonji Battliwalla, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Ratnabai daughter of Manekji Burjorji Sethna and on or towards the South by Khetwadi Main Road.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1918.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1729

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of USMAN ABDULLA, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Piece-goods Merchant ..... Deceased.

ABDULLA HUSEIN, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Memon Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirty-first day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 31st day of August, 1918.
Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL,
1705 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the Government Promissory Notes of the aggregate face value of Rupees 30,000 standing in the name of the deceased DAMODAR ANANDJI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Merchant and belonging to the Trust funds of the sadavarat at Bet Dwarka in Kathiawar for the use and benefit of Haridas Damodar Anandji the sole surviving trustee of the said trust funds.

PADAMSI GOCULDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Karwar Street, within the Fort, the duly constituted attorney of Haridas Damodar Anandji abovenamed. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Second day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 2nd day of September, 1918.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR
and CHHOTUBHAI,
1733 Petitioner's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DADIBA VICAJI MEHTA and JEHANBUX VICAJI MEHTA and Bai NAJAMAI VICAJI MEHTA, three of the administrators de bonis non of the estate and effects of the late VICAJI DADABHOY MEHTA have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure but now redeemed containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 140 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1576, Street No. 93 and all which premises are situate at and on Northern Side of Girgaum Back Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Bimjibhai Bhajiwalla, on or towards the West by the property of Jehangirji Gheewalla, on or towards the North by the property of a Mahomedan and on or towards the South by the said Girgaum Back Road and were and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1918.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1673

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDOOL REHMAN HABIB RAJA, late of Bombay, Halai Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Book sellers ... Deceased.

1. DAWOOD AHMED HABIB, 2. CASSAM AHMED HABIB, 3. HASHAM AHMED HABIB and 4. MAHOMED AHMED HABIB, all of Bombay, Halai Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Sarang Street, without the Fort. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-eight day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 28th day of August, 1918.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
1744

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.
BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

(1)	Mysteries of the Court of London 17 vols.	12	0	0
(2)	Mysteries of London, 13 vols.	8	0	0
(3)	Beauty and Pleasure in 9 vols.	6	0	0
(4)	Bronze Statue in 4 vols.	3	0	0
(5)	Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	3	0	0
(6)	Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1	4	0
(7)	Rye House plot in 4 vols.	3	0	0
(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1	8	
(9)	Pickwick Abroad in 3 vols.	2	4	0
(10)	Seamstress in 2 vols.	1	0	0
(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.	3	0	0
(12)	Empress Eugene's Boudoir in 3 vols.	2	4	
(13)	Spirits of the Lake in one Volume complete	0	12	

APPLY TO—
CORONATION BOOK DEPOT.
MADRAS.

SWADESHI SOAPS
THE
Hindustan Soap & Candle Works, Ltd.,
WALKESHWAR ROAD, BOMBAY
prepares best kinds of Bar and Toilet Soaps, free from animal fats.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.
Special rates for Wholesale Merchants and Commission Agents.
For further particulars apply.

WORLD-RENOWNED
Gandiv Anti-Rheumatism Balm
Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.
Price per bottle, annas 8
Literature sent on request.
Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.,
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
Branch: Sitaram Bldgs. Crawford Market
BOMBAY.

Financial & Monetary Situation
A WEEKLY REVIEW

The Indian currency system and an anti-Indian financial organ of London—Unsound arguments, appeals to prejudice and Prussian methods—Gold movements and India's economic policy—Currency reform in China and the theorists—Abnormal profits and an incompetent finance minister.

The Indian Currency System and an anti-Indian Financial Organ.

Commenting on the apologetic reply of Mr. Montagu to Mr. Gwynne's question about the coinage of gold in India, the "Financial News" of London urges the abandonment of the present bimetallic experiment in India and a reversion to the monometallic silver standard. The journal says that the future annual output of gold will only render £50 millions available for currency purposes, that India draws her large favourable balance of trade always in gold and silver, that as gold prices have doubled since the war India will draw two gold sovereigns where she drew formerly one, that for many years after peace is declared India is likely to be a trade creditor on balance for at least thirty-five million pounds sterling after paying home charges of twenty-five millions. Therefore the paper thinks that the enormous movement of gold to India will deprive the vast mass of our paper money of any hope of our convertibility and that perseverance with the gold standard in India is a sign of death warrant of the gold standard in the West.

Unsound Argumentsf, Appeals to Prejudice and Prussian Methods

These few sentences, divested of their absurdities, inaccurate statements, untenable and dishonest appeals to the passion and prejudice of Western nations, amount to this: namely, that India is to be coerced to change her present abnormal and monstrous gold exchange standard, which the journal is not honest enough to so call, but persists in misnaming gold standard and bimetalism, into a silver monometallic system. There is no effort to demonstrate that the change is called for in the real or fancied interests of India. The appeal is openly made that because the present system of Government is a despotism controlled from and run in the interests of England, full advantage should be ruthlessly taken of such a position to force a currency system, that the world has discarded, on India,—the cattle farm of England,—because certain British financial cliques in London think that India should be the plantation of England till doomsday. We would draw the attention of all who talk of the high purposes underlying the present war, to this naked and unashamed assertion of a leading London financial organ of Prussian type that India should be compelled to adopt whatever currency system certain financial cliques choose to decide without any reference to Indian conditions, and requirements.

Gold Movements and India's Economic Policy.

The game of the anti-Indian financial interests in England, which this paper and Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. worthily represent, is a deep subtle, and cunning one. Arguments, sound or unsound, misrepresentations, dishonest advocacy, falsehoods, discarded shibboleths, are all regarded as legitimate weapons to be used to oppose any sound scheme of Indian currency reform. Let us consider the abovementioned paragraph. The paper first of all asserts that in future only £50 millions of gold will be available for the currency purposes of the world. No argument is advanced in support of this estimate, which after all is merely a guess. Then India is represented as being the only country in the world guilty of the sins of possessing a favourable balance of trade and drawing such a balance in gold. We have not, up till now, come across a statement that it is criminal to draw the trade balance of a country in gold. If India is a sinner she is so in company with other countries, such as, the United States, Japan, Canada, Spain, Egypt, Argentina, etc. It is nothing but sheer dishonesty to raise the cry of India draining the gold supply of the West, when no adverse comment is made when all the rest of the world is freely drawing gold. The truth is that gold flows either as commodity for use in the arts or as money in settlement of trade balances. This being so, it is open to any country to get gold by paying for it. The idea of making one country pay for another country's benefit in an unfair manner is an idea that will not be tolerated any longer anywhere, and least of all by India in the British Empire. Gold movement to India has nothing to do with the convertibility of the European note issue, for the simple reason that England controls the gold movements and can handle as much gold as she is willing to pay for and acquire. To say that perseverance with the gold standard in India is a sign of the death warrant of the gold standard in the West is nothing, but a hypocritical and sheer false cry appealing to European prejudice against things Eastern. The time has come when Indian economic policy, whether with regard to currency, or tariff, industrial expansion, banking, or finance, or railways, should be decided in the interests of the Indian people and the opposition of vested interests should be swept away.

Currency Reform in China and the Monetory Theorists.

One of the chief arguments of the currency theorists who have been advocating the gold standard for the Western countries, and the gold exchange standard for the Eastern countries, is that China, the most populous and important country in the Orient, has been on a silver basis and is permanently wedded to the silver standard. This argument is unsound and is opposed to facts. Chinese politicians and writers have been opposing the gold exchange system that the creditor countries of the West have been forcing on the Chinaman against his will. The Chinese Government has decided that this dictation of the European nations must cease once and for all, and has taken in hand the subject of currency reform in right earnest. The Currency Bureau in China has arranged for the issue of gold notes as a preliminary to the adoption of the gold standard, and the Government is negotiating with Japanese bankers for a large loan to place her currency system on a sound and stable basis.

Abnormol profits and an Incompetent Finance Minister.

Profiteering is proceeding to an alarming extent and notwithstanding breaches of the peace in the form of dacoities and open looting in several parts of the country, the Government still persists in the policy of refusing to touch the pockets of the profiteers. Financial justice is denied to the people of this country by a finance minister, whose incompetence to deal with the situation is heightened by a *scandalous flouting of all accepted principles of peace and war finance*. The arch bureaucrat, in whose hands the financial direction of this unfortunate country has been vested, takes as his model the French finance minister of the pre-revolutionary epoch and has violated every canon of finance embodied in the tax systems of the advanced countries like England, Germany, France, United States, Canada and Australia, India, the museum of anaomalies and antiquities, political, economic, and financial, thanks to a bureaucratic despotism run in the name of democratic England, remains the only important country where there is no excess profits tax on the statute book. It was a mistake that Sir William Meyer became our finance minister, and the sooner he leaves this country the better. It should be made perfectly clear that Sir James Meston is to be the last civilian finance member. Though Sir James is not of the same kidney as regards financial attainments and views as the present incumbent, the people of India through their representatives should see to it that the finances of this country are not conducted on antiquarian and plantation lines. It is high time that a vote of censure should be passed for the many sins of omission and commission of Sir William Meyer, whose decision in the case of tea planters is nothing but adding insult to injury. It is up to the stalwarts in the Legislative Council to deal with this incompetent member and expose his financial maladministration.

SALE EXTENSION

SALE

EXTENSION

Proof positive

We don't haloo in the bush—we have no need for that! Our sale is the Sale everyone in Bombay is talking about.

On account of the immense popularity of our SALE we have decided to extend the closing date to 14th September.

We have received 40 CASES of silk pieces, silk goods, hand bags, china laces and other exquisite articles—the WHOLE OF THIS NEW CONSIGNMENT is the chief feature of our Extension Sale.

If you have not as yet visited our Sale you are missing the best bargains ever offered in Bombay—if you have, then you know what OUR sale is and it will be to your advantage to see the new bargains offered in the EXTENSION.

Do try to come TO-DAY.

JAPANESE FINE ARTS
opp. Currency Office.
80, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

C.B. 259

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Sept. 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	—	21,000	New York 31st August Holiday for Labour Day celebration.
" Exports to Great Britain	—	—	
" " to Continent	—	—	
Futures at New York Oct.	..	36.15	
" " Jan.	..	35.45	
" " Mar.	..	36.30	
Spot Cotton at New York	..	36.20	
" Orleans	..	34.60	
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	..	34.45	
" " Jan.	..	34.50	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 6.

On the 28th ultimo the October position in New York stood at 35.25. Before the publication of the Bureau Report, and prior to the closing of the New York market for two days for holidays (viz. 31st ultimo and 2nd instant), there was a drop of 75 points to 34.50. After the publication of the Report, which was bullish, the market advanced to 36.15 i.e. 165 points, so on the week the advance is 90 points. The latest cable to hand is the New York close of Tuesday, as above. The Bureau Report, full particular of which we published during the week, is decidedly bullish. The markets in America will depend entirely on the weather from now onwards.

In the local market we have again seen some wide fluctuations during the week, particularly in New Crop. Fine Broach September has varied from Rs. 916 to Rs. 935. There is a fair fight between bulls and bears for the September settlement. The official rates rule considerably below the market prices, and it remains to be seen how the settlement will end. As we have said before, it is better to be out of the market for September Broach. The quotation this morning was Rs. 926.

In New Crop Fully Good Broach April-May there was a sharp drop between Saturday and Monday last from Rs. 958 to Rs. 912. It then advanced to Rs. 930, but on Tuesday again touched Rs. 912. On Wednesday business was done at Rs. 948. Yesterday, being a holiday the market was open only for a short time and rates were Rs. 945 to Rs. 941. This morning the quotation was Rs. 932. Numerous minor fluctuations occurred between the above rates, and a fair business has been done as the market is now getting into the sewing for New Crop. In Fully Good Bengal December-January transactions have been made, but on a much smaller scale, and as a rule there have been more sellers than buyers of this description. From Rs. 830 the price declined to Rs. 775, and was this morning Rs. 785. There have been sellers of Fine Oomras December-January, but we have not heard of actual business. The Cotton Contract Committee is now quoting daily for Fully Good Broach April-May, and Fully Good Bengal December-January. Our opinion regarding the future of the market is unchanged, and we think New Broach is a purchase in all easy markets and on declines.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry, and in addition to high class lots and stapled styles, Muthias have changed hands at good prices. The stock of unsold cotton is very moderate, and many holders are still firm in their ideas as to higher prices shortly.

Though reports of the crop from the Berars, Central Provinces, Khandeish and Broach are still favourable, more rain is now required, in some cases urgently. It is to be hoped that the September rains in these places will be good. Crop accounts from the United Provinces and the Punjab are slightly more favourable owing to the recent rains. Kathiawar is urgently in need of rain, and crop reports are discouraging.

Owing to the War Loan Meeting at colaba the Marwari Bazaar closed at 4 p.m. to-day.

QUOTATIONS 4 P. M.

Fine Broach	Sept.	Rs.	922
Good Sawelnned Dharwar	"	"	920
" M. G. Coompta	"	"	855
" " Westerns	"	"	860

NEW CROP:

Fully Good Broach	April/May 1919	Rs.	820

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The Rooms were closed this afternoon owing to the War Loan Meeting.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 5th Sept. 1918.	Total to date since September 1st. 1918.	1917.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	220	220	445
Central India	66	66	632
Barsee and Nuggur	13	13	—
Hyderabad Gaomal	Nil	Nil	3
Berar	111	111	Nil
Central Provinces	42	42	245
Total Oomras...	452	452	1,375
Dholleras	2,438	2,438	726
Broach	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compta and Dharwar	8,713	8,713	3,887
Westerns-Northerns	4,152	4,152	2,099
Bengals { N.W. Province	86	86	320
Bengals { Rajputana	33	33	573
Sind, Punjab	359	359	398
Cocanada	246	246	645
Persian	3	3	Nil
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,327	1,327	Nil
American	Nil	Nil	Nil
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	491	491	211
Total	18,301	18,301	10,821

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales.
G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1917 to 17th Aug. 1918	60,687
B.B. & C.I. Railway from 1st September 1917 to 17th Aug. 1918	61,081

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Total Arrivals of Produce, Seeds, Wheat and Food Grains in Bombay from 1st January to 4th September as compared with last year:—

	Since 1st Jan. 1918:	Same period 1917.
Wheat	4,110,913	6,568,032
Linseed	1,749,760	1,998,673
Rape, & Co.	134,281	282,294
Gingellyseed	46,054	662,332
Poppyseed	59,429	65,005
Groundnuts	414,719	1,766,028
Castorseed	1,411,468	1,010,195
Rice	5,157,478	5,443,736
Myrabollams	468,222	291,958
Cottonseed	447,467	403,832
Mowraseed	2,913	7,465
Gram	1,251,921	750,478
Jowar	204,060	268,377
Ma...	20,008	9,212
Ba...	554,952	429,918

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Sept. 6.

BULLION.

Bar gold has been steady and it closed at Rs. 30-15-0.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-15.

Silver Ready ex-duty. Rs. 110-10.

EXCHANGE.

The conditions in the Exchange Market are unchanged.

T.T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D.D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194½.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 205½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 144½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 242½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 342.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 71.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 78.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 77.
4 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
4 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90½.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

There is hardly anything worth chronicling by this opportunity, the market being closed for the greater part of the week, owing partly to Hindu holidays and partly to the September settlement through which the market has been passing and which is an abnormally heavy one—there being no less than 55,000 transfers for negotiation. Transactions have been on a considerably restricted scale, and the position of prices reveals a shrinkage of some importance, especially in mill shares.

The tone of the market is anything but robust; and although the situation of the mill industry is inherently sound with a glorious future in store, investors prefer the policy of aloofness in view of (i) the apprehension entertained regarding the possibility of a fresh taxation and (ii) the measures now in contemplation for the controlling of local cloth. A feeling of uncertainty has thus been engendered, and until something definite transpires regarding these two moot problems, which constitute the burning commercial topics of the city, dealers cannot be expected to operate on the share bazaar with confidence.

The market is closed for the next five days and re-opens on the 12th instant.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2630, Swan 920 x. d. Standard 2035 x. d. Simplex 935 x. d., Sholapur 11,000, Shapurji 147-8, Pearls 725, New Greats 447-8, Mcrarji 5,000, M. Petit 2,850 x. d., Madhowji 2,730, Luxmi Cotton 2,100, Kohinoor 1,745 x.d., Kastoorchand 1,500, Ind. Malwa 390, Ind. Bleaching 200, Finlay 670 x. d., Fazulbhoy 915, David 610 x.d., Currimbhoy 435, Crescent 305, Colaba 1,635, Coorla 1,100, Century 560, Cen. India 2,880, Bombay United 1,185 x. d., Bombay Dyeing 1,565 x. d., Advance 1,700, Tata Mill 1,035, Vishnu 1,080, Bundi 27, Cen. Mining 39-8, Ind. Cement 370, Katni Ord 262-8 x. d., Katni Defd. 1,460 x. d., Shivrajpur 40, Tata Ord. 302-8, Tata New Ord. 112-8 p. Tata Old Defd 1,570, Alcocks 825, Bombay-Burma 780, Bombay Tramway 427-8, Bombay Steam 392-8, and Tata Hydro 1,325.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,634, Swan 930 x.d., Standard 2,040, Simplex 940 x.d., Shapurji 147-8, Pearls 730, New Greats 450, M. Petit 2,900 x.d., Madhowji 2,725, Kohinoor 1,735, Kastoorchand 1,545, Indore 397-8, Ind. Bleaching 200, Finlay 672-8, x.d., Fazulbhoy 920, David 612-8, Currimbhoy 435, Crescent 305, Century 522-8 x.d., Cen. India 2,880, Bombay United 1,187-8, Bombay Dyeing 1,560, Bundi 27, Cen. Mining 39, Ind. Cement 370, Katni Ord. 262-8, Katni Defd. 1,460, Shivrajpur 42, Tata Ord 302-8, Tata Defd. 1,567-8, Tata New Ord 115, Tata New Defd. 616, Alcocks 825, Bombay-Burma 762-8, Bombay Tramway 420, Bombay Steam 392-8, Tata Hydro 1,325.

FINANCE.

Banks continue to finance as much as possible goods of national importance without cover. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 64-26 lakhs up. The Bank rates are unchanged.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Our market ruled steadier during the week with good demand and with small stocks of good sugar prices for ready sugars have been increased by 2 to 4 annas per cwt. all round. There is better demand for Bold grains sugar for Persian Gulf and China crystals have been sold at Rs. 34 to Rs. 36 per cwt and Cossipore Sugar at Rs. 29 per cwt. About 2,000 tons of White Java has been imported from Madras during the week. Calcutta and Karachi markets are strong with good enquiry. Java Market is firm without any business doing, but it is reported that s. s. Ombilion will load for Bombay and Karachi this month. Mauritius telegram report a steamer available for September-October shipment but so far no business his resulted.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 20-2-0 is equal to 26s. 6d. F. B. H. stocks 25,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 16-12-0 is equal to 21s. 6d. F. B. H. stocks 12,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 20-4-0 is equal to 26s. 6d. F. B. H. stocks 5,000 bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 stocks 85,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 18-0-0 stocks 20,000 bags.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has been irregular during the past week, some styles having advanced in value whereas others have experienced a set back. The retail demand has been very poor, but inter-merchant transactions are still going on, resulting in a heavy advance being established in the current rates. Deliveries of goods have been eagerly pressed by the sellers, for fear of the goods being thrown on their shoulders, if the buyers fail to perform their part of the contract; but as soon as the buyers receive the notice to take delivery of the goods with an intimation that otherwise the contract would be considered as cancelled, they atonce comply with the request and pay for the packages and store them up in their godowns. Large quantities of cloth are stocked by middlemen with the object of making handsome profits later on. Such cornering has not been confined to dealers in the bazaar, but outsiders have also been attracted by the large profits that are being made and have speculated on a large scale. The measures adopted by the Government being partial will not have the desired effect and will fail to meet the situation unless immediate action is taken to deal with all piece-goods whether imported from abroad or made in India. The abnormally high prices of cloth are causing considerable hardship to the consumers. Speculation must be checked and cornering must be stopped before any relief can be obtained. Government should issue licenses for bona-fide cloth merchants who should not be allowed to keep in stock more than a certain number of packages of a particular kind whether country-made or imported, and this will have the effect of releasing a fair lot, that remains over the limit fixed, for the early use of the actual consumers. Railway booking restrictions should also be immediately removed to ensure regular supplies of cloth at the up-country markets.

The Manchester Market has remained firm, but fresh business has been possible in such styles that have come up to the level of the replacing cost. Some qualities of 44 inches fine Dhooties have been quoted at prices which are even lower than the abnormally high rates current here. The labour difficulty has again been experienced on the other side, and a strike of men employed in the cotton spinning industry is threatened. The men have demanded the continuance of the rate system and also payment for unemployment owing to the restriction of the number of spindles running. A general representative meeting has been called for the 7th instant.

GREYS.

In Manchester Grey Goods a weaker tendency has prevailed in sympathy with the decline in prices of cloths made at the local Mills 39 inches Red End Grey Shirtings of 16 by 12 counts have declined by ten annas per piece. 41 inches Shirtings shew a reduction in value of eight annas per piece. Grey Jaconets No. 18 have been easier owing to forced sales made by weak holders. Some parcels have been received here from upcountry dealers, who wish to take advantage of the high prices ruling in this market. Grey Drills have not shewn any change.

Local Mill Cloths have ruled quiet and values have remained in favour of buyers.

Japanese Grey Goods have not attracted much attention during the week, and prices have hardly shewn any alteration.

WHITES.

In White Goods an upward trend of prices has been noticeable all round. There has been a brisk demand for 46 and 48 inches by 18 yards Karachi Nainsooks in which an increase of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per piece has been established within the week, but the transactions have been made amongst the dealers in the bazaar and not with bonafide consumers. Wide width Mulls have also attracted a good deal of attention of buyers. 38 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls have remained steady at Rs. 13-8, but forward sales are reported to have been made at Rs. 14. 36 inches by 20 yards Fine Mulls have fetched good value. 27 inches Green End Mulls have appreciated by eight annas per piece. 27 inches Nainsooks 16 by 13 to 16 by 15 have receded in price by two annas per piece. 34 inches by 18 yards Standard Nainsooks of Grahams have been in better request and the rates have jumped up by eighteen annas per piece. Medium qualities of White Shirtings worth from Rs. 17 to Rs. 25 per piece have shewn an increase of Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per piece during the last month.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

		Ins	Yds		Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—					
Ralli's Pari No. 2000	..	39 x 37½/8	..	22	0 0
" " 100000	..	46 x 37½/8	..	28	0 0
Fleming's No. 1955	..	40 x 38	..		
Bates' No. 12838	..	41 x 37½/8	..		
Dewhurst's Rupee" No. 5	..	39 x 38½	..	27	8 0
" "B.B.B."	..	38 x 36½	..	32	8 0
Grey Jaconets—					
Ralli's No 18	..	43 x 22	..	13	6 0
Grey Drills—					
Pepperell "Dragon"	..	37 x 40	..	26	0 0
Ralli's Muajid, No. 435	..	36 x 39	..	22	8 0
White Shirtings—					
Liepman's No. 1508	..	33 x 42	..	32	0 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..	36 x 40	..	42	0 0
White Nainsooks—					
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9000	..	37 x 12	..	5	12 0
" No. 1900	..	37 x 18	..	4	12 0
" No. 39620 T.B.	..	38 x 23	..	11	0 0
Graham's No. 88/8888	..	28 x 12	..	5	10 0
" " 50000	..	34 x 18	..	11	2 0
Greaves' No. 50000 T.B.	..	36 x 22	..		
Ritchie's 3500/4510-5520	..	39 x 19	..	5	4 0
White Mulls—					
Ralli's No. 6	..	41 x 12	..	13	0 0
" " 60	..	46 x 16	..	14	0 0
" " 800	..	47 x 19	..	17	0 0
" " 6000	..	56 x 19	..	21	0 0
" " 88	..	53 x 20	..	13	8 0
" " 818	..	38 x 20	..	12	4 0
Ritchie's No. 275	..	50 x 18	..		
" " 615	..	50 x 15	..	10	0 0
" " 66000	..	69 x 18	..	9	0 0
" " 1260	..	37 x 18	..		
Greaves' No. 5060	..	37 x 18	..	6	8 0
Graham's No. 142	..	34 x 19	..	11	12 0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar for well-known Japanese Cloths:—

		Ins	Yds		Rs. a. p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
No. 55000	..	44 x 36	..	27	0 0
No. 100	..	" "	..	28	4 0
No. 800	..	" "	..	29	0 0
No. 2068	..	" "	..	29	8 0
No. 220	..	" "	..	32	8 0
Nos. 2200/2300	..	" "	..		
No. 7200	..	" "	..	27	0 0
No. 3800	..	" "	..	34	0 0
No. 4100	..	" "	..	32	0 0
No. 5180	..	" "	..	33	0 0
No. 2000	..	38 x 38	..	34	0 0
No. 666	..	" "	..	32	0 0
No. 181	..	33 x 38	..		
No. 191	..	36 x 38	..		
GREY SHEETINGS—					
9 Dragons	..	36 x 36	..	18	10 1
"C" Quality	..	36 x 36	..	18	6 0
"Boodh Dev."	..	36 x 36	..		
GREY DRILLS—					
Elephant	..	22 x 40	..	30	8 0

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	5	per cent. Apr.	5, 1917
France	5	per cent. Aug.	29, 1914
Germany	5	per cent. Dec.	23, 1915
Russia	6	per cent. July	28, 1918
Italy	5	per cent. Nov.	11, 1918
Netherlands	4½	per cent. July	1, 1918
Belgium	5	per cent. Aug.	29, 1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent. April	10, 1914
Sweden	6½	per cent. Jan.	31, 1918
Spain	4½	per cent. Oct.	28, 1914
India—{ Bombay	5	per cent. May	23, 1918
India—{ Bengal (Calcutta)	5	per cent. May	23, 1918
India—{ Madras	6	per cent. Aug.	6, 1918

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

Nothing fresh has transpired in the Yarn Market which has remained firm and steady. Clearances have been moderate. The demand has been on a small scale. Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

30s. Yarns, Best, per lb. Rs. 2-6-0.
30s. Yarns, Ordinary, per lb. Rs. 2-4-0.
40s. Yarns, Best, per lb. Rs. 2-12-0.
40s. Yarns, Ordinary, per lb. Rs. 2-10-0.

URGENT FOR MARINE AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Modern British pattern Life Belts passed by the Board of Trade.
Manilla Ropes 1½" to 8"
Canvass of all classes
High class Packings
Steam-proof Rubber Sheets
Oars, Paints, &c.

Large stocks for immediate delivery.

APPLY—
E. K. PALIA & CO.
Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

Quadrangular Cricket.

PROSPECTS OF THE TEAMS.

The great Quadrangular cricket contest of 1918 commences in the capital of the Deccan to-morrow, the Hindus meeting the Presidency in the first match of the tournament on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the Parsis trying conclusions with the Mahomedans on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and the winners of the first two matches competing for the championship in the final match of the tournament on the following Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Cricket is so proverbially an uncertain game, that it would be rash to attempt to predict the result of the contest. But judging from the strength of the teams on paper, it could be said that the Presidency stand the greatest chance of coming off with flying colours in the tournament. With Tarrant to lead their attack, and with J. S. Heath to support him, the Presidency are unquestionably the strongest bowling side in the tournament, and if the great erstwhile Middlesex professional bowls in anything like the form he did in in the Willingdon-Cooch Behar match a few days ago, the plight of the Indian batsmen would be sorry indeed. The Presidency are also a strong batting combination, and barring the proverbial uncertainties of the game, they should be the champions in this year's tournament.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The following have been selected to play for the Presidency against the Hindus in the first match of the tournament:

1 Captain Laverton, (capt.)
2 Major Drayson
3 Major L. A. F. Weigall
4 Capt. C. J. V. Weigall
5 Mr. F. M. Garnett
6 Capt. Pank
7 Mr. J. S. Heath
8 Mr. F. A. Tarrant
9 Mr. Fawcett
10 Major K. E. Cooper
11 Capt. Rait Kerr.

Capt. Laverton, the Presidency skipper, is a fine bat, a useful change bowler, and a smart field. Major Drayson is a splendid run-getting bat, who has knocked up about a dozen centuries this season, for the Poona Gymkhana. Major L. A. F. Weigall of the Bombay Gymkhana is another run-getting bat, and can be relied upon to make a substantial addition to the Presidency score. Capt. Weigall is a county batsman, and possesses a fine defence. Mr. Garnett of the Bombay Gymkhana is another fine bat, who combines sound defence with great powers of punishment, and whose clean, hard driving it is a treat to watch. Capt. Pank is a fine slow left-hand bowler, while Corporal Heath is a medium paced right-hand bowler, who possesses an effective break, and who, besides being a good bowler, is a fine bat. Nothing need be said about Mr. Tarrant, whose name is now a household word among the cricketing public of this country. Suffice it to say that on his individual success or failure as a bowler will in a large measure depend the chances of a Presidency victory or defeat. Major Cooper, who has participated in several Quadrangular tournaments, is a dashing bat, quite formidable if he gets going and is besides a useful change bowler and a brilliant field. Captain Rait Kerr is a fine batsman.

THE HINDUS.

The following will take the field for the Hindus against the Presidency to-morrow:

1 Mr. M. D. Pal (capt.)
2 Mr. P. Vithal
3 Mr. D. B. Deodher
4 Mr. S. M. Joshi
5 Mr. M. H. C. Rana
6 Mr. P. Shivram
7 Mr. C. K. Naidu
8 Mr. P. Ganpat
9 Mr. J. S. Navle
10 Mr. B. M. Bhonsle
11 Mr. S. M. Dalvi

Batting has always been the *forte* of the Hindu team and the team hat will don flannels for them to-morrow is quite as strong as any that did service for them in the past. Pai, Deodher, Vithal, and Ganpat are a quartette of batsmen who should achieve something substantial even against an attack delivered by a bowler of Tarrant's stamp. As to their powers of attack, they are also strong in that department. Joshi, who will lead their attack is easily the best Indian bowler to-day. Rana is also in particularly brilliant form this year, and even a strong batting side like the Presidency will find it difficult to take liberties with their bowling. All the members of the Hindu team with the single exception of Navale of Poona have at one time or another participated in Quadrangular cricket. The Poona man who makes his *debut* this year is reputed to be a fine stumper.

THE PARSIS.

The following will represent the Parsis against the Mahomedans in the second match of the tournament on the 12th, 13th and 14th instant:—

1 Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.).
2 Mr. M. B. Vatcha
3 Mr. H. Vajifdar
4 Mr. B. Mirza
5 Mr. P. Daruwala
6 Mr. P. J. Chinoy
7 Mr. S. M. Chothia
8 Mr. D. K. Kapadia
9 Mr. D. D. Driver
10 Mr. J. Elchidana
11 Mr. S. Gandhi

The Parsis gained their victories in the past mainly on account of their superior powers of attack. It was their bowling supremacy that chiefly enabled them to come off with flying colours, and uptil a couple of years ago they were able to maintain their superiority in this department over other teams. The absence of Warden, the famous Parsi bowler, has, however, for the past two years changed the aspect of affairs, and the Parsis have lost the position of premier bowling side in India. In Vatcha, however, they possess a bowler above the average, and Mirza, Daruwala and Vajifdar are also good bowlers. The Parsis are a fairly strong batting side. In Kapadia they have a splendid bat. His batting represents an excellent combination of great powers of punishment and a fine defence, and there are not many batsmen in India who can drive with the same tremendous force. Chothia, who is the next best bat on the Parsi side, is one of the finest exponents of the late cut in India. Then there are Kanga, Driver, Vajifdar, Elchidana and Ghandhy who should make useful additions to their side's total.

THE MAHOMEDANS.

The following gentlemen will play for the Mahomedans against the Parsis in the second match of the tournament:

1 Mirza Yusuf Beg (Capt)
2 Mr. Abdus Salam
3 Mr. A. K. Tambuwala
4 Mr. A. E. Botawala
5 Mr. Ferozuddin
6 Mr. Ferozekhan
7 Mr. Fakir Mahomed Khan
8 Mr. M. Masbhuddin
9 Mr. P. B. Irfani
10 Syed Vazir Hussein
11 Syed Ibrahim

The Mahomedan team this year is a fine all-round combination. Their skipper Mirza Yusuf Beg is absolutely the best bat on their side and Abdus Salam their best bowler. The absence of Khan Mahomed Khan is a great handicap to the team. Fakir Mahomed Khan and Botawala are the newcomers.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNMENT

A PEEP INTO THE PAST.

BY "LEG-BEFORE."

Once again we have arrived at the time when cricket obtains its greatest prominence in Western India when healthful and friendly rivalry brings together picked teams from the various communities of the District in earnest combat. I believe it was Byron who referred to "Cricket's manly toil" and we are in for nine days of that "manly toil" the like of which is witnessed only once a year. It is no small effort that is required for a three days' match on an Indian ground and under an Indian sun, especially as the players have not practised for such arduous occupation. In Bombay, it is the exception that a single whole day's match even is arranged, which appears to me a great pity, so how can it be expected that cricketers are at their best in a game which lasts three whole days.

This year's the seventh Quadrangular Tournament, is to be held in Poona, and consequently scores of thousands of really interested cricketers will be deprived from seeing any portion of the tournament, but against that, of course, there may be some scores of hundreds—not many scores—who will be able to witness some of the play in the tournament. Bombay should be particularly studied in respect of the playing of the tournament which is a very big affair and Bombay is a very big city. Cricket is the national game of Bombay and very few of the great exponents of the game in the oldest of the native cricketing communities—the Parsis—reside outside Bombay. The catering for cricket in Bombay is an industry in itself which should be encouraged. There is also the point of expense which the playing of the tournament in Poona entails. Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis having to spend large sums of money of which there is little or no return. Only once before has the Quadrangular Tournament been played in Poona, and that was in 1915.

ORIGIN OF REPRESENTATIVE CRICKET.

The growth of cricket in Western India has been gradual. The Parsis, a natural ball game born race as were their forefathers, the ancient Persians, imitated the military officer who brought the game to India, and after they had proved worthy opponents of the Bombay Gymkhana C. C., the Hindus took up the game also meeting the Bombay Gymkhana in 1884. Then the Parsis toured England in 1886 and again in 1888, while Mr. G. F. Vernon, brought an English team to India which the Parsis beat on equal terms. In 1892, Lord Hawke brought out quite a good side and this the Parsis beat by 100 runs and lost the return game by only 7 runs. When Lord Hawke came out here, Lord Harris was the Governor of Bombay and it was through the instrumentality of Lord Harris that the Parsis met a representative XI European Presidency players in 1892 and that was the beginning of representative cricket which has grown to the huge proportions we see it to-day in Bombay. And who can deny that this game of cricket has done an incalculable amount of good, socially and politically, to the racial interests of this Western India. Just as cricket provided a common interest between the people of England and the people of Australia, and between the South African and the Englishman, so through that game have Englishmen, Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis become closer in touch with each other. Lord Harris gave a tremendous fillip to the game here and his successors in office Lord Northcote and Lord Lamington followed in his train in the encouragement of the game. Yet another team of English cricketers came to India—a team of University cricketers, mostly Oxonions, who represented the Authentics of the Oxford University. Amongst those visitors were K. J. Key. George Simpson Hayward (Cambridge), F. H. Hollins, A. H. Hornby, H. B. Chinnery, T. E. Raphael and Cecil Headlam. That team lost two matches in India, one against the Parsis and the other against the Bombay Presidency. Cricket naturally grew in popularity and we find the Hindus making good, eventually meeting the Parsis and the Bombay Presidency on equal terms. Thus instead of two communities there were three and an Annual Tournament was arranged between the three sides and it was called the Triangular Tournament. These tournaments started in 1907. The next progressive step was the launching of an All-India team to tour England in 1911 and that tour might have been a huge success except that in the first place their programme was too ambitious and, secondly, they were not fully represented until after the opening games had gone so badly for the All-India team. Too much was written about the team before it proved its worth and as their play did not come up to expectations the tour was not a success.

When the 1911 team returned to India a movement was set on foot to include the Mahomedans in the Annual Cricket Tournament and thus came about the Quadrangular Tournament to supersede the Triangular Tournament. Until last year the Tournament had been played in September and there had not been a tournament uninterfered by rain. The management had in their minds eye that great Cricket Carnival of 1915 in the match of December in Bombay when India met England and the Hindus played the Parsees. For the Carnival to take placee in Bombay in September there is no real test of cricket. Cricket is a fair weather, good wicked game and if possible conditions should not unduly favour one side or the other.

PREVIOUS TOURNAMENTS.

The following skeleton of results in previous Quadrangular Tournaments may revive old memories:—

1912—Parsees v. Hindus. Hindus 64 and 79; Parsees 188 (Warden 115). Parsees won by an innings and 40 runs.

Europeans v. Mahomedans. Europeans 101 and 104; Mahomedans 131 and 75 for 3 wickets. Mahomedans won by 7 wickets.

Final match, Parsees v. Mahomedans. Parsees 333 (Kanga 150); Mahomedans 86 and 70. Parsees won by an innings and 177 runs. The Parsees won the Tournament.

1913—Europeans v. Hindus. Europeans 119 and 111; Hindus 171 and 62 for 3 wickets. Hindus won by 7 wickets.

Mahomedans v. Parsees, Mahomedans 75 and 138; Parsees 94 and 101. Mahomedans won by 18 runs.

Final match—Hindus v. Mahomedans. Hindus 161 and 254 for eight wickets (declared); Mahomedans 162 and 174 for five wickets. Drawn. The Tournament was abandoned.

1914—Parsees v. Mahomedans, Parsees 176 and 114; Mahomedans 72 and 79. Parsees won by 139 runs.

Hindus v. Europeans. Europeans 125 and 159 for six wickets Hindus 171, Hindus won by 46 runs on the first innings.

Final match Hindus v. Parsees. There was no play and the Tournament was abandoned.

1915—Hindus v. Parsees. Hindus 181 and 179 for 7 wickets; Parsees 118. Hindus won by 63 runs on the first innings.

Europeans v. Mahomedans. Europeans 201 for five wickets (declared). Mahomedans 21 and 39. Tarrant took ten wickets for 15 runs in the match.

Final match. Hindus v. Europeans. Hindus 201 and 138; Europeans 269 and 72 for no wickets. Europeans won by ten wickets, and won the Tournament. This tournament was played at Poona.

1916—Parsees v. Mahomedans. Parsees 195 and 216; Mahomedans 113 and 142. Parsees won by 156 runs.

Hindus v. Europeans Hindus 115 and 153; Europeans 112 and 197 for 4 wickets. Europeans won by six wickets.

Final Match—Parsees v. Europeans. Parsees 225 and 22 for three wickets; Europeans 84. Drawn. The Tournament was abandoned.

1917—Mahomedans v. Hindus. Mahomedans 202 and 140; Hindus 195 and 151 for five wickets. Hindus won by five wickets.

Europeans v. Parsees. Europeans 195 and 161; Parsees 249 and 108 for 3 wickets. Parsees won by seven wickets.

Final Match—Hindus v. Parsees. Hindus 252 and 175 for seven wickets (declared); Parsees 175 and 073 (Kapadia 125 not out) for two wickets. Drawn. The Tournament was abandoned.

Thus only twice has the Tournament been decided, Parsees and Europeans each being successful once.

HIGH RENTS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept., 5.

At yesterday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, replying to a question asked by Mr. W. H. Phelps, about the raising of house rents by the owners, the chairman said:—I am aware that there has recently been a general rise of rents in Calcutta. The rate of rents is always subject to the law of supply and demand. I am not aware of any very great hardship in this respect. I understand that action has been taken in Bombay to restrict the increase of rents and that a rent (war restrictions) Bill is under consideration. The relationship between the landlord and the tenant is governed by contract and by the law of supply and demand. The municipal assessment does not protect him at any time. It must be remembered that the Bengal Tenancy Act refers to agricultural land in respect of which the tenant has acquired a right of occupancy which is not violable except under special circumstances. I notice that the committee in Bombay which considered the rent question is not in favour of the constitution of any special fair rent courts or committees. The landlord is bound to submit a true return of the rent actually received by him, but I do not think that it would be desirable to forbid him to charge a higher rent during the period of assessment.

ATTEMPTING TO CHEAT MUNICIPALITY

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Chapman charged Kamlabai and her husband Shambhu Bhiva with attempting to cheat the Bombay Municipality on the 17th April last. The prosecution case was that the first accused sent a petition to the Assistant Auditor, Bombay Municipality, claiming that she was the daughter of one Appa who had died, and claiming the arrears of his wages, amounting to about Rs. 18-1-0. She also stated that the second accused had paid for the funeral expenses of the deceased and was his cousin.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and were sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

YESTERDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

2ND DAY OF THE BIG MEETING.

DORK LEGEND WINS AGA KAAN'S CUP AND VERGE POONA PLATE.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

The enormous attendance that witnessed the races at Poona on Saturday may be imagined from the fact that it was not possible to book a eat in either the first or second class specials on Friday evening. Every available seat in the trains was occupied and the spectacle at the race course was really imposing. The stands that are none too roomy there and the enclosures were packed with an enthusiastic crowd which was absorbed in the eight interesting events on the card. There were as usual eight events, four for Arabs and four for English Horses and these were equally divided into four terms races and four handicaps. The terms races as on Wednesday last saw small fields out though yesterday there were more competitors with Dork Legend than on Wednesday last. This renowned animal ran in the Aga Khan Cup a race of 1½ miles with a prize of Rs. 15,000 and a cup to the winner, Rs. 5,000 to the second, Rs. 3,000 to the third; being a Term's race he carried four pounds less than Mayyar, one, Brendon and Fiz Yamo who all had to carry 9 pounds. Needless to say after the manner he beat Verge on Wednesday last he was made a hot favourite and he justified the great confidence the public placed in him by winning easily.

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The Poona Plate was the event of the day next in importance to the Aga Khan's Cup. In this also a small field competed and Verge carrying 9-3 was at once installed a hot favourite. This race was advertised in the prospectus to be a five furlong one, but at the eleventh hour was recast and made a six furlong one. It is the first time, in our recollection, that the distance of a race was so altered. This alteration, in the opinion of many, gave Verge a greater chance. His chance in a five furlong sprint was not so favourable as he had Ptowvices Dor and Pastime both with favourable weights to deal with. Radiant and Black Walnut were scratched which at once rendered the victory of Vorge a certainty. He returned a dividend that did not give his supporters great enthusiasm. Soon after the fifth race His Excellency Lord Willingdon presented to H. H. The Maharajah of Jodpur who won races under his own name. The weather was fine.

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An item of interest to the sporting is the purchase of Collingwoord and Royal Band by Mr. Gahagan from Mr. Heath. It is rumoured that he has sold six of the best horses of his stable.

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The first race of the day was the 2nd Division of the Moderate Plate in which fourteen Arabs ran. Good Morning won in a canter from Second String; the dividend was poor. Amity was passed round as a sure tip. He was never in the race. Somehow Mr. Goculdass is not having any luck yet with his Arabs.

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Claim A. who won the Galway Plate, just beat his stable companion, Sophie, by a neck. Both are trained by Greenholgh who seems to have his string in fine mettle just now. Landslip and Adelaide were heavily backed, both failed to secure a place.

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The Arab Pony Derby saw a small field seven out after the scratching of Ace of Hearts, Dictate and Otherwise. Ace of Royals was at once installed a hot favourite and Four Aces next in demand. Ace of Royals after a tremendous finish and with Mandil was fastest beaten by a shorthead. It was a fine achievement for Mandil with only four pounds difference to beat Ace of Royals one of the fastest Arabs we have at present Four Aces come a bad third.

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The fourth race was a big event for Arabs. It was H. H. the first Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate of 1¼ miles. It was a Terms race of weight for age reduced 12lbs. White Silk, Red Cross, Dortmoor. Collinwood were well fancied in this race, which was won by Dortmoor. who is now decided to show that he is no longer slumbering. He won easily from Collingwood.

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After the Aga Khan Commemoration Cup came the great event of the day. The Aga Khan Cup, a race of 1½ miles for Horses. This also was a Terms race which proved another farce, as Dark Legend was again easily picked as the certain winner of this race with the exception of Thunder and Helford the rest on the card namely, seven ran. Dark Legend was perfectly outclassed in this company and won as he liked Mayyar was six lengths behind one who placed second.

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The Poona Plate, with a considerable reduced field, followed next. It was run just to prove again that Terms races are failures here. Verge was here also more a hot favourite and won comfortably from Pachy. Radiant Samppier and Black Walnut declined to have added a little more interest to a valuable plate which, under the circumstances it was run, was altogether devoid of any sporting element. Fancy going all the way to Poona to witness such a tame affair!

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It was therefore with a sense of relief that the public must have welcomed the next race which was the Autumn Plate, a High Weight Handicap for Horses. The distance was 7 furlongs and with the exception of Pantomime eleven ran. Margreen, Birthday Clothes, Dress, Penny Pie and All Silk were all well backed. All Silk won from Mayboot by ¾ of a length and Mary placed third. The dividend returned on Mary was Rs. 133 which must have gladdened his supporters very much.

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The 1st Division of the Moderate Plate brought the proceedings to a close. With the exception of Acetine and Raretind all the candidates on the card ran. So that the public had a little sport this time. Natal, Bhookri and Ata Allah were heavily backed, but none of them were in the race. It was won by Resident who ran for the first time in such high company. It was a tight finish between him and Gazal and he lasted to win by a short head. He must have been well supported by those who were in the know as he only returned a dividend of 4½ to 1.

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The Lakpati Tips were remarkable for their accuracy this time, most of the tips turned out to be exact. He gave Patchy as a good things,—a horse that has shown no form this season.

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THE MODERATE PLATE.—Division I. Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.
Mr. S. N. Mohamed's RESIDENT 8-0 Japeth 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan GAZAL 9-3 Bowley ... 2
Mr. Guthrie's TIT BIT 8-2 Lynch 3
Mr. M. Goculdas's RESOLD 7-5 Purtoosingh 4
Did not run Acetine, Rarefind.
Also ran.—Ace of Hearts, Phookhri, Natal, Mount Pleasant, Investment, Ata Allah, Bayonet, Sood, Garland, and Aladdin.
The race.—Resident followed by Alladin and Pit Bits made the running up to the third furlong where Alladin passed Resident. At the bend Resident come out again followed by Tit Bits and Gazal. A good finish took place between Resident and Gazal and the former managed to win by a beer, 1 length ¼ length.
Time.—1 min. 24 secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 57-8. Places Rs. 65; Rs 21-8, and Rs. 81-8.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Division II. Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's GOOD MORNING 8-12 Ruiz 1
Mr. Bennett's SECOND STRING 8-6 Harrison 2
Mr. A. F. Brigstock's SUBEH PASHA 9-0 Trahan 3
Mr. K. Cassambhoy SHATRA 8-4 Collis ... 4
Did not run Key Note.
Also ran.—Taj, Amity, Chatham, Financier, Blue Garter, Royal Taj, Competition, Sir Martin, Boxer and Delhi.
The race.—From the start Shatra took the lead followed by Competition and Second String They kept this order till the 2nd furlong where Good Morning come out followed by Subeh Pasha. He drew out to win easily by 4 lengths one and half lengths, one length.
Time.—1 min. 23 secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 32-8; places Rs. 19-8; Rs. 36; and Rs. 66-8.
Trainer Fahad bin Saith.

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's CLAIM A. 8-13 Collis 1
Mr. N. Begmohamed's SOPHIE 9-7 Flynn 2
Mr. Heath's ROYAL BAND 9-8, Bowley ... 3
Mr. Bennett's DORIAN 9-10 Harrison 4
Also ran.—Tommy Atkins, Symptoms, Landslip, Loch D, Adelande II.
The Race.—The first to jump out of the gates was Claim A followed by Landslip who retired at the 7th furlong. Tommy Atkins then assumed the lead and Claim A remained in second position. At the 3rd furlong Claim A again went in point followed this time by Royal Band. In the straight Sophie challenged and a strong finish ensured, Claim A lasted to win by a neck, 1½ length and 3 lengths.
Time.—2-13.
Tote paid Win Rs. 219-8; places Rs. 41-8; Rs. 16; and Rs. 32.
Trainer A Greenholgh

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MANDIL 8-12 Ruiz ... 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagans ACE OF ROYYAL 9-2 Bowley 2
Mr. M. Goculdas's FOUR ACES 8-12 Huxley 3
Mr. Heman's DIAMOND KING 8-5 Hardy 4
Did not run Ace of Hearts, Dictate, Otherwise.
Also ran.—Najdi Warminster, and Justice.
The race.—They were sent away to a good start when Ace of Royals at once took the lead followed by Four Aces and Diamond King. They ran in this order till the home turn where Mandil then came out and made an exciting finish with Ace of Royals. He lasted to win by a short head, three lengths, one length.
Time.—1 min. 22 secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 61; places Rs. 18-8. Rs. 15.
Trainer Owner.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.
Mr. R. R. S's. DARTMOOR 8-9 F. Templeman 1
Mr. Heath's COLLINGWOOD 9-5 Bowley 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's WHITE SILK 8-13 Ruiz 3
Mr. Dara Cowasji's RED CROSS 9-1 Flynn 4
Did not run. Nawabzada.
Also ran.—Money Gold, Sparrow Hawk Longboat, Balloon.
The race.—Balloon was the first to get away followed by White Silk and Money Gold. At the third furlong. Dortmoor joined them and continued with them in a bunch till the straight where Collingwood challenged from the outside. But he could make no impression on Dartmoor who went to win easily by 1½ length neck, short head.
Time.—2 mins. 23 secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 43; places Rs. 12; Rs. 12; and Re. 12.
Trainer Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.
Winner a Cup valued Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000.
H. H. The Maharaja of Jodhpoor DARK LEGEND 8-10 Trenoweth 1
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's ONE 9-0 Rose 2
Mr. R R. S.'s MAGYOR 9-0 F. Templeman 3
Mr. T. M. Thaddeu's ABOUKIR 8-11 Ruiz 4
Did not run Thunder, Helford.
Also ran.—Brendan, Fiz Yama, First Flier.
The race.—From a good start in front of the grand stands. Fiz Yama took the lead followed by One and Dark Legend. At the third furlong Fiz Yama dropped back Dark Legend there collarded One and entered the straight first. He then came away to win as he pleased by 1½ lengths, 6 lengths.
Time.—2 min. 36 secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 13-8; places Rs. 13; Rs. 18.
Trainer P. J. Firth.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.
Mr. M. Goculdas's VERGE 9-3 Huxley ... 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s PATCHY 7-4 Lynch 2
Mr. T. M. Thadden's PASTIME 7-10 Buckly 3
Mr. M. Goculdas's FORWARD III 7-10 Purtoosingh 4
Did not run Black Walnut Radiant, Sampier.
Also ran.—Louviers d'Or.
The Race.—A soon as they were released Patchy took a long lead followed by Forward and Pastime In the straight Verge came from the outside and challenged the leaders. A vigorous finish ensued and Verge beat Patchy by ¾ length ½ length.
Time.—1 min. 13⅘ secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 13-8; places Rs. 13 Rs. 30-8.

Trainer J. Robinson.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750.
Mr. Guthrie's ALL SILK 8-9 Bowley 1
Mr. C. K. Wadia MAZBOOT 9-5 Ruiz 2
Mr. Fleming's MARY 7-13 Flynn 3
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's MAY BOY 4
Did not run Penpusher II
Also ran.—Bandit, William the Beau, Birthday Clothes, Penny Pie, Dress, Margreen, and St. Bawn.
The race.—From a good start Margreen was first to get into her strides. She was followed by All Silk and Penny Pie. At the sixth furlong Penny Pie assumed the lead which he kept up till the bend. At this stage All Silk passed her followed by Mary and Margoot. After a good finish All Silk won by ½ length short head and half.
Time.—1 min. 27 secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 39-8; places Rs. 18-8; Rs. 45-8, and Rs. 133.
Trainer A. Templeman.

SECOND ENCLOSURE TOTE PRICES.

First Race.—Rs. 23-8 win, Rs. 12, Rs. 17 and Rs. 26 places.
Second Race.—Rs. 70-8 win, Rs. 15, Rs. 9, and Rs. 14 places.
Third Race.—Rs. 28-8 win, Rs. 8 and Rs. 9-8 places,
Fourth Race.—Rs. 23 win, Rs. 6, Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 places.
Fifth Race.—Rs. 7 win Rs. 7, and Rs. 10-8 places.
Sixth Race.—Rs. 7 win Rs. 8 and Rs. 15 places.
Seventh Race.—Rs. 19-8 win, Rs. 10, Rs. 20 and Rs. 62 places.
Eighth Race.—Rs. 32, win, Rs. 25, Rs. 17 and Rs, 26-8 places.

BARRACKPORE RACES,

TOTE ON A NEW SYSTEM.

The Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club and the Barrackpore Racing Club have come to a settlement under which the Barrackpore Races will in future be run under the Royal Calcutta Turf Club rules of racing. The Bookmakers operating and the jockeys riding there will all be licensed by the R. C. T. C. There will be no bookmakers in the Second Enclosure; only the Totalizator. All horses running at the meetings must be registered. The Barrackpore Stewards are catering for the following classes:—Third Division horses, ponies 14-2 and under; country bred horses and ponies. There will be closed races for gentlemen riders, also jumpers' flat races. The Bhatie class has been abolished altogether.

It has not been decided whether the Totalizator will be for Rs. 10 or Rs. 5 but the system of separate Totalizators for win and place bets has been done away with. Only one ticket will be issued, and that will entitle "an invester" to a dividend if his horse either wins or gets a place. The total amount will be divided on the following percentages 60 per cent. to the winner, 20 per cent. to be divided between the placed horses other than the winner.

The stakes at the meeting have been increased to Rs. 450 per race. The winner to receive Rs. 300, second Rs. 100, and third Rs. 50. The following are the proposed dates:—September the 20th, Oct. 5th, 16th, 19th and 26th.

It is probable that some of the officials of the Calcutta Turf Club will assist in running the meetings.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYM. V. EMBARKATION MEDS

Interest in Association football will naturally increase from next week when the Army Branch Y. M. C. A. Football League opens. There are ten teams taking part in the League, Staffs, R. G. A., Colaba Hospital, Cumballa Hospital, Parel Enteric Depot, Mechanical Transport, Embarkation Medical Staff, Bombay Gymkhana, Grant Medical College, and Y. M. C. A. As two matches each night will be played the League should be completed in less than five weeks. The first matches will be played on the Oval and the Cooperage on Monday.

Two of the entered teams had a practice game last evening. Bombay Gymkhana receiving the Embarkation Medicals on the Marine Lines ground and a pointless draw resulted. The Embarkation Medicals did not have a full team out, and the Gymkhana were only fully represented at half, back and in goal. The Medicals were very much quicker than the Gymkhana and attacked sharply with much frequency only to find Laidlaw and Sproule in their best form and when it came to direct shooting by the Medicals, Mole was fully alone to every emergency and two or three very close things occurred which demanded something more than ordinary goal-keeping ability. At the other end although attacks were not so determined, Connelly did not have an idle time by any means. It was an interesting game if not a clever exhibition of the best kind of Association football. The elevens were:—

Bombay Gymkhana.—Mole; Sproule and Laidlaw; Cheminais, Fox and Bradbury; Aspenwall, McGrath, Metham, Hicks and Lucas.

Embarkation Medicals.—Connelly; Jones and Ashton; McEvoy, Trenan, Baird; Bell, Power, Hall, Cree and Swinn.

Referee.—J. G. Johnson.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

MAHOMEDAN ELEVEN.

The following have been selected to play for the Mahomedans against the Parsis in the second match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament to be held at Poona on the 12th, 13th and 14th instant:—

(1) Mirza Yusuf Beg (Poona) Captain.
(2) Mr. Abdus Salam (Sialkote).
(3) Mr. A. K. Tambuwala (Bombay).
(4) Mr. A. E. Botawala (Rander).
(5) Mr. Ferozuddin (Rawalpindi).
(6) Mr. Ferozekhan (Kashmere).
(7) Mr. Fakir Mahomed Khan (Raipur).
(8) Mr. M. Maslehuddin (Amritsar).
(9) Mr. P. B. Irfani (Bombay).
(10) Syed Nazir Hussein (Amritsar).
(11) Syed Ibrahim (Bombay).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.
Bank of Bombay Catholic Staff Annual Thanksgiving Mass, Bandra Hill, 9 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior: Frawley Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
Catholic Library Members' Social, 6 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
Poona Pageant and Fete.
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Poona Pageant and Fete.

NANDKOOVERBA ZENANA HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients treated in the above Hospital was 4,013. The daily average of patients was 129. Operations performed were 4 and labour cases nil.

GANESHA LODGE T. S.

At the weekly meeting of the above Society, Mr. G. B. Vaidya will give a public discourse in Marathi on Shreedhar Swami's "Harivipaya" to-morrow at 5 p.m. at Vaidya Brothers' Hall, 6 Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 7th September, 1918, was 30·011 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .012 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A Bangalore message says:—A fatal accident occurred to Captain W. D. Ward of Hampshires on Sept. 4 evening as the result of a collision between the motor cycle he was riding and a tonga. It would appear that the shaft of the tonga pierced into the Captain's body and he died on the spot.

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Young fisherman Complete.		10
Mysteries of Old London in 3 vols.	2	4
Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue, 2 vols.	1	0
Pickwick Abroad 3 vols.	2	4

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BOMBAY WAR MUSEU

APPEAL FOR PROCURING EXHIBITS.

The Government of India has recently started collecting material for a museum which will form a permanent memorial at Delhi, not only commemorating the Indian Empire's share in the war on all the different land fronts and on the sea, but also illustrative of the efforts put forth in India itself towards the mobilising and forwarding of troops, the production of warlike material, the supplying of foodstuffs and the raising of war loans.

The share taken in all these activities by the Bombay Presidency and the Native States connected therewith has been great. The first campaign in Mesopotamia was fought and its brilliant victories won by troops sent almost entirely from this Presidency. Since then Bombay regiments have fought in many fields and the Rajputs, Mahrattas and Mahomedans composing them have gained lasting honour and renown.

WHAT THE DELAY MEANS.

Bombay itself has from the beginning formed the main port of departure for all the different theatres of war, and in Bombay have been located great hospitals and depots. In charitable work performed through agencies, such as the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, the Young Men's Christian Association and other organizations, Bombay has played a leading part.

For those who have lived in this city and Presidency during "The Great Time" as the Germans first styled the present war (though by now they must be calling it in their hearts by some less exultant name), the war has been ever present, but in days to come the recollections of the part played by Bombay must grow dim unless a collection is formed of trophies and records of every form of war activity in which Bombay has been concerned. Another reason for the forming of a war museum in Bombay is the fact that streams of travellers pass through the city who have not the opportunity to see museums of a similar nature in other parts of India. Much material which might have been secured for such a museum has been lost for ever. To delay longer will mean the loss of more material easily obtainable at the present time.

It has accordingly been decided to form a war museum in Bombay which will contain exhibits and records, dealing mainly, though not exclusively, with Bombay's share in the great war. It is intended in the first place to exhibit temporarily a limited number of trophies and objects of interests in the Victoria and Albert Museum, the remainder being collected and arranged with a view to ultimate exhibition in the Prince of Wales Museum, at present the Lady Hardinge Hospital. A committee has been formed with this object under the War Purposes Board and is now ready to receive contributions of all sorts. A quantity of trophies captured from the Turks including heavy field and machine-guns and small arms have already been indented for from Kirkee Arsenal and will shortly be on view in public places. The following are desirable objects for exhibition in so far as they concern this Presidency and the assistance of our readers in procuring them is invited by the Museum Committee:—

EXHIBITS.

(1) Trophies from the enemy, such as guns, weapons, uniforms, leather or other accoutrements, such as waistbelts, pouches, haversacks, water bottles, valises, also badges of rank or unit, soldiers' pocket books, identification discs, field dressings, captured maps, orders or other documents and articles of all kinds.

(2) Specimens or models or pictures of objects used in connection with the Indian forces during the war, such as arms, ordinance, ammunition, aeroplanes, motor-cars, transport vehicles, Royal Indian Marine vessels, river-craft, wireless telegraphy, electrical plant, military works, clothing, etc.

(3) Specimens or models or pictures of materials or processes employed in the provision of munitions and stores of all kinds.

(4) Exhibits in the form either of the articles themselves or of reports or lists or photographs, etc., illustrative of the various units of the army—Indian and European—their accountrements, their class composition, their achievements, rolls of honour etc.

(5) Exhibits to illustrate the assistance of all kinds given by the Rulers of Native States in men, money and material.

(6) Exhibits of the work by the Medical and Veterinary Staff (Hospitals, Hospitalships, Nursing Staff, Sanitation, etc.), and by private agencies, such as the Red Cross, Blue Cross, etc., and by organizations, such as the Indian Relief Fund, the Comforts for the troops, the Voluntary Aid Department, the Women's War Works, the Young Men's Christian Association, Canteen Associations, etc.

(7) Papers, posters, reports, statistics, etc., connected with the recruitment for combatant and non-combatant ranks, and similar exhibits connected with the formation and training of the Indian Defence Force.

(8) Exhibits illustrative of the organization of the War Loans, Postal certificates, and the Postal and Telegraph services in the war, Field and Prisoners' correspondence, war stamps, foreign intrigues in India and the East, the Censorship, Censorship marks and labels, Propaganda in India, War Currency (e.g., money coined for the Sultan of Egypt, the new Indian two anna nickel, and low value paper money). German sovereigns, brass money, and paper currency, improvised in German East Africa. Turkish low value paper money, the control of trade, the encouragement of Indian industries, the production of food, timber and textiles supplies, War legislations, railway organization of India and abroad, farming and irrigation schemes in occupied territory, etc.

(9) Exhibits illustrating the physical, economic and other conditions of occupied countries, such as Mesopotamia and German East Africa.

(10) Books relating to the war, despatches maps, gazettes, lists of decorations, casualties, posters, photographs, drawings, private letters, sketches, caricatures, regimental papers, etc.

(11) Portraits of eminent men and women connected with the part taken by India in the war.

SIR MARTIN CONWAY'S ELOQUENT APPEAL.

We cannot conclude more fitly than by quoting a part of the eloquent appeal to the public issued by Sir Martin Conway, Director-General of the National War Museum in England. He writes:

"By private and public initiative similar enterprises have been set on foot in allied and enemy countries. It is not desirable that the historian of the future should have to go abroad to pursue his studies in German Museums through lack of material provided at home. The length of time that has already passed since the beginning of the war, and the consequent transfer into private hands of countless memorials of priceless value for the future, render the generous co-operation of such owners essential. This is specially true in respect of documents of all kinds. Life on shipboard and in the trenches produces a transient literature and art of its own. The Museum should possess all the ship and trench magazines, journals, poems, popular songs, characteristic private letters writings, sketches, caricatures, maps and so forth. The Admiralty, the War Office, and the Ministry of Munitions will deposit in the Museum the large mass of official exhibits, but such an assemblage will be a dead accumulation unless it is vitalized by contributions expressive of the action, the experiences, the valour, and the endurance of individuals. The brave men who have performed heroic deeds, and too often laid down their lives for their country in the performance must be commemorated by their portraits. The photographic record of persons and places must be as complete as possible.

When peace returns and men are back at Home the years will pass and memory of the great days and adventures through which they live will grow dim. It is the purpose of the museum to be a place where they can visit with their comrades, their friends or their children, and there revive the past and behold again the great guns, and other weapons with which they fought, the uniforms they wore, pictures and models of the ships and places, trenches and dug-outs in which weary hours were spent, or of positions which they carried and the ground, every yard of it memorable to them. They will then be glad to recall also the occupations of their hours of leisure. They will be able to look up the likenesses of the men they knew, some of whom, it may be, fell fighting beside them. The best possible result will be desired by all. Let all cooperate heartily and it will be attained."

If those who co-operate in this work will kindly, when sending articles for the Museum, give some details about them, such as the place, date and circumstances, under which obtained, the name of the individual and his corps, etc., the interest of the exhibits will be very much increased. All correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary, Bombay War Museum, New Custom House, Bombay.

ENTRY OF FOREIGNERS INTO INDIA.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

It is notified for general information that henceforth no foreigner will be permitted to embark at any port in British India unless he has in his possession a passport, as defined in Rule 2 of the Defence of India (Passport) Rules, 1917, specifically endorsed, by the Consular Officer of the country of which the person to whom it relates is a subject, for the particular journey which he immediately proposes to undertake, and bearing, in addition, the *visa* of a competent British authority.

Foreigners, other than subjects of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, are no longer required to obtain the permits prescribed in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 909, dated the 22nd August, 1914, authorising their departure from British India by sea.

Applications for *visa*, which should be accompanied by a statement of the reasons for which the applicant desires to undertake the proposed journey, should be made through the Consular Officer representing the country of which the applicant is a subject. They may be made to the British passport issuing authority either in the province in which the applicant is ordinarily resident or at the place of his departure from India; but, as far as possible, it is desirable that a *visa* should be obtained from the province of residence, as this will save the delay incidental to necessary enquiries about the applicant at his usual residence.

Applications to the Government of Bombay should reach the Deputy Secretary in the Political Department *at least* 15 days before the intended date of sailing. Applicants who fail to give the required notice are likely to be disappointed.

SIR FRANK BEAMAN'S APOLOGIA PRO VITA SUA.

The Parsi New Year number of the "Sanj Vartaman", a ponderous volume which in less enterprising hands would have been considered improbable of achievement has been lent an element of performance by the valedictory article contributed by Sir Frank Beaman on the eve of his retirement from the Bench of the High Court of Bombay. The literary merits of the contribution alone would make it worthy of a permanent publication, although we are far from agreeing with the glowing tribute he pays to the Indian Civil Service. We do not think for instance that any bright, enthusiastic Englishmen joining the heaven-born circle are necessarily condemned "to the limited strenuous, inglorious and recently much vilified, rut of the Indian Civilian", nor can we admit his indictment, that, "compared with almost any other career started upon a fund of so much admitted competence, that of the average Indian Civilian is harder worked and worse paid". We do not know if Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is very young and yet in the prime of life, but we are inclined to opine that, had Sir Frank continued his career in England instead of, as he is half disposed to repine, having wasted it in this country, he would have most probably with "Mr. Gooch, Ramsay Macdonald and a his generous instincts cast in his lot with score of other more or less important personages," who appear to the distinguished judge, "to be loaded with very much the same kind of generous headey foolishness I had myself when I was very young and very ignorant." We entirely agree with the distinguished man of letters who has been submerged under piles of monotonous law reports, that "Lord Curzon's boast is certainly untrue when he claimed that he knew more of India than any localised official could possibly know since he travelled the whole of the great continent, and saw samples of all its peoples. The truth is that he never saw any of them. No Vicoroy ever does. He only sees so much of those admitted to his tremendous presence, as they keep specially for such ceremonial occasions. And this is as unlike the real man as robes of state are unlike the human figures they 'envelope." It is claimed that the District Officer comes in intimate touch with the ryot and knows actually more of the Indian at home than Lord Curzon's boast justifies. The fact is that the innate insularity of the Englishmen coupled with the atmosphere of adulation and insincerity created by fawning underlings erect between the sympathising ruling official and the work-a-day mofussil peasant a screen which is far from diaphanous.

THE NEW UPHEAVAT.

There may be isolated instances in which white men of insight and sympathy may perceive steadily and may perceive wholly the heart and soul, as it is now a fashion to describe of this great Asiatic nation; but to claim that the foreigner realises the disabilities natural and artificial of the great human mass of India more than the unselfish Indian exponent is to be guilty of self-complacence such as we find permeating Sir Frank's farewell composition. Much as we are prepared to credit his *ipsissima verba*, it is doubtful if even his warmest admirers will read without a smile of incredulity his proud claim that "I have had experience probably unrivalled by any Civilian now living in the country, experiences and opportunities, if I have not neglected them, of knowing the temper and character of the peoples of India." With his usual irrepressible sarcasm, which is recognised to be devoid of bitterness, he adds "I may fairly claim for such opinions as I hold that they are weighed with authority, an authority I admit to-day is at a serious discount, the authority of firsthand practical knowledge." We have grave misgivings whether Sir Frank has been in such intimate contact with the peasantry of Gujarat and Kathiawad of late as to justify his serene confidence regarding the untouched depths of the tranquil villagers of all India. He seems to brush aside contemptously the effects of an awakening wave which has penetrated to the weekly market places of hamlets a day's distance from railways. It makes pleasant optimistic reading to be told that there is no truth in the suggestion, that "the great depths have been stirred, some new magic leaven has miraculously transformed some two hundred million old utterly ignorant, tradition sodden, superstition ridden peasants". We emphatically repeat as against this typical disbelief that a change more profound than apparent has come over the great bulk of the Indian population who are actuated with desires which were dormant and now begin to respond in action to the pulsations of the new upheaval, the evidences of which it is unwise oven in a high judicial authority to disregard.

There is a personal note of touching pathos in this epistle to the Indians in which we are bound to say we should have expected bolder counsel than a disparagement of popular movements and an eloquent paean finished and not unattractive of the Indian Civil Service. Such excrescences as Guzarat for Gujarat are no doubt preferable to his amenuansis rather than the experienced and versatile member of the ruling caste who has spent forty years in familiar intercourse with the Gujaratis.

LEGITIMATE EFFORTS OF HOME RULE LEAGUES.

We have not left space for a further consideration of this heavy annual; but it would be unfair to national workers not to make honourable mention of contributions like that of Dr. J. N. Bahadurji, who explains the legitimate efforts of the Home Rule Leagues, and the one on a Parsi journalist of by-gone days by Mr. R. B. Paymaster, who weighs with critical patience the heavy blemishes of his great predecessor in public life against some of the prominent virtues which alone have been placed before the public by a too enthusiastic but uncritical biographer of Harkaru. We may tell Mr. Paymaster that the term 'Harkara' about the origin of which he seems to Dak some doubt is still employed to designate the Dak runner between postal villages unconnected by railway. That in these days of costly paper the energetic assistant editor of the "Sanj Vartaman" should be able to present to his subscribers a heavy pictorial supplement which certainly is not all padding must redound to the credit of the conductors of this nationalist Anglo-Gujarat journal.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 8th Sept. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.777 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.7 "
Dew Point	73.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.763 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1 "
Minimum do. do.	78.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	101 Miles
Fall Rain	0.01 Inch.
Total fall during month	0.88 "
Do. do. year	33.37 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 7th Sept. 1918	0.05 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time: h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time: h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Sept					Sept					
Sat.	7	m	0	4	27	2	7	m	5	54	17	5
			0	17a	27	3			6	17a	16	6
Sun.	8	m	0	35	27	2	8	m	6	23	17	8
			0	58a	27	0			6	42a	16	6
Mon.	9	m	1	0	26	11	9	m	6	52	15	8
			1	1a	26	7			7	8a	15	8
Tues.	10	m	1	30	26	7	10	m	7	22	13	10
			1	56a	26	2			7	36a	17	0
Wed.	11	m	2	9	26	1	11	m	7	53	19	8
			1	54a	25	7			8	8a	17	5
Thur	12	m	2	47	25	6	12	m	8	30	20	5
			2	52a	24	11			8	47a	17	11
Fri.	13	m	3	37	24	11	13		9	15	21	3
			3	13a	24	3			9	42a	18	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise:	Sunset:
Sept.	7 (Saturday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 42m.
"	8 (Sunday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 42m.
"	9 (Monday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 42m.
"	10 (Tuesday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 42m.
"	11 (Wednesday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 42m.
"	12 (Thursday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 42m.
"	13 (Friday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 41m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 September 5d. 4h. 13·7m. p.m.; First quarter 13d. 8h. 32·8m. p.m.; Full Moon 20d. 6h. 30·9m. p.m.; Last quarter 27d. 10h. 9·6m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th September, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the east Punjab. Day temperature remains in excess at Delhi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi has had 0.25in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in lower Sind and south-east Rajputana, and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Indore reports 0.55in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is locally below normal in north Gujarat and Central India West, but is in excess at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.30 in of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.66in. of rain and Karwar 0.89in. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—There has been a decrease of rainfall in the Central and the United Provinces, and only isolated showers are reported from these areas and Central India West. Rain has also fallen in the south Konkan and north Malabar, the largest amount being 0.89in. at Karwar. The monsoon continues very weak and there are no indications of any appreciable change.

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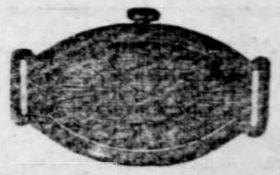
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, 9th September, 1918.

AN OBLIGATION SHIRKED.

In his speech on Wednesday, the Viceory referred to the stress laid by him and Mr. Montagu on the necessity for educational advance in their Report on Constitutional Reforms and stated that with the consent of the latter the Government of India had resolved to publish their circular letter to the Local Governments on this vital subject. The letter has been published and no one who has realised the paramount importance of education to this country, more than to any other, will rise from a perusal of it with any feeling but that of the keenest disappointment. For, what are the requirements of the country in this matter? Before considering what should be the reply to this question, we have to bear in mind that we have to make amends for the woeful neglect of the past as well as adequately to satisfy the needs of the present and the immediate future. The time is long past when anybody could seriously contend that the bulk of human beings were made merely for the ceaseless drudgery of manual labour and that not even the faintest glimmer of rudimentary knowledge was for them. For, it has long been recognized in almost all civilized countries,—except India,—that a certain minimum of general education is an obligation which society owes to all its future members and that obligation has been fulfilled by the State in nearly all these countries only in one way, namely, by making elementary education free and compulsory. This was long before the war. The war has brought home, as never before, the paramount importance of education as the basis of all progress in national life and in every belligerent country the most alert and ablest mind have been busy devising new methods of stimulating the advance made before the war. India alone, as usual, has lagged behind. Not that there has not been devoted ceaseless attention to the problem of education in the council, in the press and on the platform. Even the wheels of the bureaucracy have moved. But what little of the progress there is, has been very slow and that it has been wholly inadequate to the needs of the country is nowhere more strikingly demonstrated than in the circular letter just addressed to the Local Governments.

The Government of India, in their letter recall the Resolution which they issued in 1913 expressing their desire to see the number of boys' schools and of the pupils whom they contained approximately doubled "in the not distant future." Mr. Gokhale having pointed out the utter futility of the programme, demonstrated in its lack of a financial policy, "definite proposals" were obtained from Local Governments for the expansion of elementary education during the next three years. Since then, a little more money has been spent and there has been some increase in the number of pupils, with the result that the Government have to admit that though "some progress has been made," "the intervention of the war checked the full realisation of the programme." The Government of India condescendingly proceed to remark that they "have for some time past been satisfied that a keen demand exists over large areas for a more rapid realisation of their declared policy than has been possible during a period of financial stringency and that the country as a whole is prepared for a solid advance towards mass education." This bureaucratic cant can hardly deceive those who know anything about the activities or rather the inactivities of the Education Departments in all parts of the country. Nor will they be impressed with the information that "during the last two years Government have been constantly occupied with the consideration of this question," and that "during the antumn of 1917 they found themselves in a position to formulate proposals." These proposals are still in the process of examination. That they are entirely inadequate is easily demonstrated. Thus the Government of India rightly point out that "the adoption here and there of measures of compulsion in certain local areas was not in itself calculated to effect a general spread of education among the lowest and most backward classes and might actually result in some iniquity towards those classes by confining the efforts of local bodies and of the Government to more advanced areas which were really for the application of individual compulsion," and that, therefore, "it was essential that there should be a fairly uniform speeding up of the general spread of elementary schools." What then is the only logical and wise course to be followed by a Government which is in earnest? It is to do what has been done not only in all other countries, but also in "certain local areas" in the country, namely, to adopt compulsion. But the bureaucracy which rules this country would not be true to itself if it followed a sensible course. So general compulsion on all children is brushed aside as "at present impracticable,"—with, as usual, no reason given,—and the people of the country have to remain content with a fresh instalment of pious platitudes. They are told that "a fairly uniform speeding of the general spread of elementary schools is to be effected" "by a general compulsion on all local bodies throughout the country to provide facilities for the extension of primary education,—as though, the economic organisation of the society being what it is, all the poor people will be ready to send their boys to schools unless, as in other countries, they are compelled to do so.

What then is the position? The voluntary method stands condemned as a hopeless failure, not only by the fact that optional compulsion has been deemed necesary in certain local areas, but also by the melancholy admission that all that Government hope to accomplish is "to carry out the plan", put forward so long ago as in 1913, "of doubling within a reasonable time the number of boys under this form of instruction," which is obviously inadequate to the needs of the country. For even at the accelerated pace proposed, it will take enormously long periods for every child to be at school. Moreover, this does not take into account the natural and necessary increases of population in the country. Is it then wise to be content with such experiments,—experiments which only prolong the reign of ignorance in the country and spell peril to its people in the immediate future of stress and strain? Must not India profit by the example and experience of other civilized countries which long ago came to the conclusion,—the only one conclusion in this matter,—that if universal education is to be secured for the people, the State must resort to compulsion? These countries have now determined to do more than they did before the war. The Education Minister in England has attempted, even during the war, to put the country on an equality with Germany and the United States. In Germany, apart from compulsory elementary education, there is not only a fully developed system of secondary schools, but a continuation system and, in important parts of the country, it is compulsory to the age of eighteen. America has, in her fifty States, besides compulsory elementary education, a system of free secondary schools open to all children and, in some States, she has raised the age for compulsory full time attendance, under certain conditions, to the age of sixteen. Here we have the Government of India shirking their obvious duty and *proposing*,—for all that the circular letter, with its platitudinous verbosity, does is to ask the Local Governments "how far, speaking broadly, they would regard the programme of 1917 as being generally feasible in their respective provinces under the new conditions,"—half-measures which, far from being an adequate satisfaction of our immediate needs, will not even enable us to make amends for past apathy.

Notes of the Day.

An Insidious Cry.

Ever since the publication of the Reform proposals, "The Times of India" has been responsible for a colossal output of pedantic drivel. On Friday our contemporary published an amazing appeal to the Christian community in India to ally themselves with the Moderate Conference. We do not want to express any opinion on its specific demand that Indian Christians should have special representation, but for the present merely note the hysterical assembling of incongruous ideas in support of its own conclusions. "The growing cohesiveness" of the Christian community is certainly a thing to be glad of, but to see that cohesiveness transfigured in the light of the United Intercessions for the War. is to mix political interests with spiritual devotion. "Should the Extreme policy of Mrs. Besant and her fire-eating colleagues in recent months result in the welding together of the Christian and non-Christian forces in India's public life, the result would reverberate all over the East and we would have a fine illustration of that Scripture which declares 'He maketh the wrath of man to praise him.'" It baffles us to find sense in verbal excesses and incongruous quotations of this kind; we only beseech our contemporary to descend from the cloudland and make itself intelligible.

Christianity and Nationalism.

Will "The Times of India" believe that there are many Christians who stand for the freedom of their country, because they feel it their Christian duty to fight for it? There are very few Christians willing to assist missionaries in any anti-Indian campaign, least of all to be misled by perfervid nonsense about "Christian statesmanship." Recently Mr. K. T. Paul. a well-known Christian, had something to say about the charm of missionary cooperation and the duty of patriotism, which we commend to our contemporary. It is possibly good tactics to serve as whip to the Moderate Conference, but why should it propound schemes of fissiparous agitation when it knows that Christianity and Nationalism have never in the history of the world been in conflict? "The Times" says that the majority of missionaries would probably consider it unwise for them to identify themselves with party politics. Nevertheless, it is a pity that when the issue is a transfer of actual power to Indians, the majority of missionaries appear as an arm of the European Association. By the way, is "The Times" sure that in proving their cohesiveness, all Indian Christians—Catholics, C. M. S., Methodists, etc.,—were present for joint worship? Our information is that the Catholics generally prefer to worship in separate congregations.

Rubbing It In.

Mr. Banerjea's resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council must be reserved for fuller treatment. Two facts, however, stand out prominently in the wording of the resolution itself. It looks as if the terms of gratitude were made particularly effusive to mortify those who are less jubilant and to give them a lesson in that elementary virtue. Time was when Mr. Banerjea rightly and even ostentatiously refrained from confounding the duty of the British Government with their "generosity." A few days ago in Calcutta he discussed the Reform proposals and, apparently as a sting for those who differ from him, went on calling it a "boon." The more constructive part of his motion in the Council is that the non-officials should go into Committee for the discussion of the Reform Report. It will be recalled that during the discussion in the U. P. Council, the officials voluntarily retired, and considering it as a precedent, there is nothing original in the scope of his request. A non-official discussion must be useful, if, of course, it does not occur to anyone that his duty is to "secede."

Is It Fright?

Peace, order and good government are causes to which the bureaucracy is deeply devoted. They, however, make some functionaries nervous and obstructive in their decisions concerning public life. As if panic is really something enjoyable, Lord Ronaldshay has declared a Mahomedan meeting in Calcutta to be dangerous to public peace and asked the Commissioner of Police to prohibit the holding of the meeting. The promoters of the meeting had a conference with his Excellency, at which it was opined that there was grave apprehension of violent and disorderly proceedings. Later, they asked the Governor to receive a deputation and accept an undertaking that the meeting would be held in an orderly manner. Lord Ronaldshay's law is law and therefore the deputation was not received. Yesterday we commented on the extraordinary fright which actuated Mr. Westrop of Poona to interfere with the Ganpati festival, the real reason possibly being that the shouts in the procession were liable to tell on official nerves. Three-fourths of official panic are always self-induced, and have nothing whatever to do with peace and public tranquillity. There is a difference between fright and frightfulness.

The Rowlatt Report in Imperial Council.

The Hon. Mr. Khaparde inquired of Government whether they would publish a list of witnesses examined by the Sedition Committee and the minutes of evidence recorded by it. He also inquired whether Mr. Tilak and Mr. Pal were examined and whether Government would at least circulate the appendices amongst members. It is surprising to learn that Government are not in possession of any list of witnesses or minutes of evidence. They do not know whether Mr. Tilak and Mr. Pal were examined, though, from the Report, it does not appear they were. After careful consideration, Government are unable to circulate the appendices to members. The Rowlatt Committee has not hesitated to make charges against Messrs. Tilak and Pal and though it is true that the discretion of calling witnesses was left to the Committee, were not Government bound in fairness to acquaint themselves, whether Messrs. Tilak and Pal were called? As for the Report, the public has already pronounced its verdict upon it and the Congress has confirmed the verdict.

The Morning and Evening Advocates.

"It is very rarely we find ourselves in any agreement with the evening "Advocate." But on the August declaration, it has a few remarks, which are worth a perusal. "To those who question the very foundation of the scheme, the Viceroy presents a complete *non possumus*. Nobody, he declares, is entitled to make a criticism which does not admit the sanctity of the pronouncement of August 20. We are yet to learn that such pronouncements as this are sacrosanct." We leave our morning advocate of the Seceders to settle the quarrel with the evening "Advocate." "Do the proposals go beyond or fall short of August 20?" That seems to decide the fate of every reform, suggested in modification of the scheme. Not whether the reform in question is good or bad, but whether it is sanctioned by the pledge plus limitations. It is perfectly useless to argue with such sticklers. The journal referred to has yet to learn that the two contentions put forward by the Viceroy that the scheme involved a large increase of the "influence" of representatives in the Government of India and that there was an "immense" advance in the domain of provincial governments, stand refuted. It appears that the ray of light does not penetrate the dark chamber of our contemporary. Its own protege, Mr. Shastri, has been crying himself hoarse over the inadequacy of the reforms, so far as the Government of India is concerned and says that he wants *power* not *influence*. Of course, what the Congress says, does not count. What about the Seceders? The journal should not desert them and leave them in the cold.

Brahmin Oligarchy.

The "Modern Review" has completely demolished the fallacy set in currency by designing souls that Indian Home Rule or anything like it would lead to a Brahmin oligarchy. To such a shameless extent has this bogey of Brahmin oligarchy been reiterated that even a confirmed anti-Indian like Sir John Rees was disgusted and said that it would not be a bad thing, because Brahmins were the natural leaders of the people. To come to facts, out of 27 elected members in the Imperial Legislative Council, only 7 are Brahmins. Out of 31 nominated members only one is a Brahmin. In Madras, out of 41 elected and nominated members only 10 or 11 are Brahmins. In Bengal, out of 44, 6 are Brahmins; in the U. P., 7 out of 46. Our own Presidency has only 5 elected Brahmins. As the "Modern Review" says, in no province are they the most numerous caste.

An Unfounded Theory.

In the northern half of India they are certainly not the most prosperous and influential caste. They are not the most literate caste, judging by percentage, in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Burma, C. P. and Berar, Punjab and U. P. It is only in Bombay and Madras that they hold a literary position. But here again we should like to point out that it is not percentage, but the actual number of voters that counts most in elections. The percentage may be greater in the case of Brahmins in the Deccan, but in Gujerat and Sind, the case is the reverse. In all divisions, Brahmins occupy a lower position, so far as the actual number of voters and literates are concerned. It mainly rests with those, who are crying themselves hoarse for communal representation that would disintegrate India, to organise their available forces and ensure their return to the Council, in general elections.

As Complacent As Ever.

With reference to the remarks we made yesterday on the high mortality in Behar and Orissa due to the depredation of wild beasts and the need for the supply of firearms to the people, the following extract from the proceedings of the House of Commons on July 3, will be read with interest:—

"Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for India whether in view of the increasing external danger to India, he was yet prepared to consider the repeal of the Arms Act, so that Indians may no longer feel both degraded and helpless in the face of danger.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India has in contemplation an Amendment to the Schedule of the Arms Act, in order to remove racial discrimination. The Act itself does not seem to me to warrant my hon. and gallant friend's language.

Colonel Wedgwood: Is my Right Hon. friend aware that in a country in which there are a considerable number of dangerous wild beasts, it is most essential that people should have the right to carry arms?

Mr. Montagu: I admit the force of my hon. and gallant friend's argument, but a great deal of confusion exists between the Act and the Schedule to the Act. We are going to amend the Schedules to the Act, but I do not think the Act itself requires amendment.

Sir J. D. Rees: Is it not the case that licences are given as a matter of course on application for the purpose of dealing with wild beasts?"

It is very cheering to be told that Mr. Montagu admits the "force" of his honourable and gallant friend's arguments. Of what comfort, however, are these Parliamentary dialogues to the victims who are mangled to death by wild beasts?

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon visited H. H. the Lady Ali Shah on Thursday afternoon and afterwards attended a meeting of the Pageant Committee at the Council Hall.

Lieut.-General Sir Raleigh Egerton has arrived at Government House.

FURTHER ALLIED ADVANCE.

BRITISH CROSS THE SOMME NEAR PERONNE.

ADVANCE ASTRIDE AMIENS-ST. QUENTIN ROAD.

The British on Thursday forced the crossings of the Somme near Peronne despite vigorous resistance. They are now advancing astride the Amiens St. Quentin Road; they have already reached here a depth of three miles.

During Wednesday, the French continued to pursue the retreating enemy on Canal-du-Nord-Vesle front and made important advance inspite of local resistance. They are progressing between the Somme and the Oise and have practically captured the Autrecourt Massif.

The Germans are retreating on the whole battle front and are thinking of reaching the old line. They are consuming their army at the rate of a division per day and it is to be seen whether the will be allowed to join his objective at tive ot this rate and in a stable condition.

During Wednesday and Thursday the Allies have captured St. Christ, Brie, Le-Mesnil-Bruntel, Ham and Chauny.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-45 p.m., Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 7.

A British communiqué says, we forced the crossings of the Somme southward of Peronne yesterday in the face of vigorous resistance of rearguards on the eastern bank and captured the villages of St. Christ, Brie, Le-Mesnil-Bruntel and a number of prisoners and are now advancing astride the Amiens-St. Quentin road.

We have reached Athies and Mons-en-Chausee and captured Doinght, eastward of Peronne, and made important progress on the high ground between Peronne and Nurlu.

We hold Bussy and are nearing Templeux le-Fosse, Nurlu and Equancourt where there was sharp fighting during the night.

ADVANCE WEST OF LA BASSEE.

We gained ground westward of La Bassee and beat off an attack against one of our new posts.

We are now established in portions of the old German front line eastward of Neuve Chapelle and hold the old British front line in Fauquissart sector.

The English advanced their line northwest of Armentieres, taking several prisoners.

FRENCH ADVANCE ON SOMME.

SEVERAL VILLAGES OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7, 4-50 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

A French communiqué says: From the Somme to the Oise we continued the pursuit all night, smashing the enemy's local resistance and keeping in close touch with his rearguards. On one side or other of the Somme we occupied Pithon, Sommette-Eaucourt, Dury and Ollezy. The last named is five kilometres east of Ham.

Farther south we hold Cugny and have reached the western outskirts of Bois-de-Genlis.

North of the Oise we entered Tergnier, east of which our line runs along the railway and canal.

PROGRESS NORTH AND SOUTH OF AILETTE.

North of the Ailette the lower forest of Coucy is entirely ours, also Barisis, which was stormed in spite of the enemy's obstinate resistance.

North of Quincy-Basse, we passed the villages of Aulers and Bassoles-Aulers.

South of the Ailette, Manteuil-la-Fosse, Fort Conde and Conde-sur-Aisne are in our hands. There is no change north of the Vesle.

CAPTURE OF TERGNIER.

AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY JUNCTION.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 2-35 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

The French have advanced on a twenty-mile front to an average depth of two miles and in places to four miles. They occupied Tergnier without opposition. Tergnier is a very important railway junction and the enemy thereby loses his main line of communication between Laon and St. Quentin.

BRITISH PROGRESS EAST OF PERONNE.

HANCOURT AND TWO OTHER VILLAGES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7, 1-5 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

A British communiqué says, we made further progress east and north-east of Peronne and captured Hancourt, Sorel-leGrand and Metz-en-Couture.

Northward of Metz-en-Couture we penetrated the western portions of Havrincourt wood and took a number of prisoners.

Northward of La Bassée canal we gained ground in the German positions about Canteleux and Violaines and further northward we carried out a successful minor operation between Hill 63 and Wulverghem, taking fifty prisoners, and advancing our line a short distance in the direction of Messines.

BRITISH ADVANCE.

ON FRONT OF 12 MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 8-30 p.m., Sept. 6.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 7.

Reuter learns that since the morning we have advanced on a front of twelve miles to a depth of three astride the Amiens-St-Quentin road. At present the line runs west of Templeux-Tincourt-Boucly-Bouvincourt thence astride Estrees, Monchy-Lacache and Quivieres.

FIGHTING IN SOMME MARSHES.

GERMANS CONTEST EVERY YARD OF GROUND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. Sept. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says the valley of the Somme has been the scene of extraordinary fighting during the last few days. The Germans contested every yard of the canal, also the marshes bordering it and last of all they fought in the bed of the river itself, where the water was very low owing to the hottest summer in living memory.

BRIDGES THROWN ACROSS UNDER FIRE.

The defence was entrusted to an Alpine corps who fought with their usual cleverness and courage. They nested their machine-guns in tall reeds, in dry mud holes and even in tree tops and the French were obliged to throw bridges across the canal in the face of heavy Alpine fire.

The crews of the first French gun teams which rushed up to the bank were killed at the pieces. Nevertheless, pontoon crossings were effected and then a few wooden trestle bridges were thrown across. Each of these structures cost a fight in which many brave deeds were witnessed. Finally French ingenuity and inborn love of the Poilu for difficulty and adventure got the better of German thoroughness and the canal and marshes were successfully won. We had not established ourselves firmly on the further bank until to-day.

FRENCH LIEUTENANT'S UNIQUE HEROISM.

The crossing of the rivulet Ingon was due to the courage of a single lieutenant, who got his company man by man under heavy fire across the wrecked railway bridge on the Ham-Nesle line. He then worked up the other bank with a handful of men to Ruoy-le-Petit which surrendered. His initiative is responsible for most of the prisoners captured between the Ingon and the Somme.

ENEMY RETREAT ON CANAL-DU-NORD FRONT.

IMPORTANT GAINS BY FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3-30 a.m., Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 7.

A French communiqué says, during Wednesday the French continued to pursue the retreating enemy on Canal-du-Nord-Vesle front and made important advance in spite of local resistance. We hold Falvy and Offoy on the north bank of the Somme canal.

To the south our lines approach Ham road, which is the border between Plessis-Patte-d'Oie and Berlancourt. South-west of the latter our front passes through the outskirts of Guivry, Callovel, Crepigny, north of Marest-Dampcourt and the southern outskirts of Abbecourt. We advanced six kilometres at some points.

ENEMY RETIREMENT ON WHOLE AILETTE FRONT.

On the whole Ailette front the enemy, exhausted by hard fighting since August 20th, to-day began to give ground. Our units pursuing the German rearguards rapidly progressed north of the Ailette. Pierrem De and Austreville are in our hands as well as the greater part of the low forest of Coucy.

Further east we occupy Falembray, Coucy-le-Chateau and Coucy-la-Ville and advanced one kilometre south of Fresnes. On the right, our front passes east of Landricourt.

South of the Ailette we hold the line Neuville-sur-Margival, Vregny and the wester slopes of Conde fort. Over thirty villages have been recaptured to-day on this part of the front.

South of the Vesle we border the Aisne between Conde and Viel-Arcy. Eastwards the line passes north of Dhuizel to Bar-bouval and over Beauregard plateau.

ACTIVITY OF FRENCH AEROPLANES.

Our airmen were very prominent in the battle of the 4th, flying low and machine-gunning the retreating troops, transport and bivouacs. Thousands of rounds were fired and six tons of bombs dropped on stations, causing, the utmost confusion. Fifteen German aeroplanes were grassed.

ENEMY'S DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

FRENCH CAPTURE NEUVILLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 8-50 p.m., Sept. 6.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters says:—The amazing advance of General Mangin's left and centre during the past 24 hours is a direct result of actions in the earlier days of the week.

VALOUR OF PRUSSIAN GUARDS.

A French officer who saw the hottest fighting at Verdun testifies to the fact that he did not see there more desperate valour than that shown by the Prussian Guards in their attempt to check the French advance towards Chemin-des-Dames. Some Guards charged right up to the Tanks, which they tried to smash with the butts of their rifles.

Fighting was nearly as desperate when Leuilly was captured, also Mont-des-Lombes. In all cases the Germans were fiercely aggressive thereby piling up their casualties beyond all expectation.

FIGHTING IN LAFFAUX REGION.

The French captured Neuville, which is just below the ridge of the hill through which the railway runs and which looks across the head of the valley at Laffaux, which our gunfire has rendered uninhabitable.

Despite their losses the Germans are still holding the outworks of the hills about Vauxillon for the sake of their command over the Ailette valley and for the cross-fire which they thus bring on our advance towards the Chemin-des-Dames. Stiff fighting is expected between Vauxillon and Laffaux.

MOPPING UP ON THE FIELDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. Sept. 17.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring this morning says the past twenty-four hours have been mainly devoted to general mopping up on the fields of our late victories. A good deal of straggling fighting occurred especially in the vicinity of Moeuvres, where we cleared the ridge.

During yesterday between the Scarpe and the Somme we took 500 prisoners. The enemy is blowing up ammunition dumps in areas behind Le Mesnil and Athies wood and is evidently endeavouring to get back as quickly as possible to the Hindenburg line. Our patrols are feeling their way along the crest north-east of Wulverghem.

The enemy continues to show apprehension of a tank surprise. He is also using his batteries at extreme range.

A considerable number of enemy wounded have been shot in the back by their own officers. The attitude of most prisoners towards their own officers is a striking revelation of the present frame of mind of the German army. Not only do they refuse to salute, but sometimes openly jeer at and deride them.

GERMAN EFFORTS TO STEM ADVANCE FAIL.

HAM AND CHAUNY CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-40 a.m., Sept. 7.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Sept. 7.

Last night's French communiqué says:

On the whole front between the Somme and the Aisne the thrust of our troops has not slackened to-day despite German efforts to stem our advance. We captured Ham and Chauny. East of Canal du Nord, we reached the line of Lanchy-Foreste-Villers-St. Christophe eastwards to Ouilly, eastwards to Ham Bronchy Villeselve-Ugny-le-Gay, Viry-Noureuil.

Since, yesterday our troops have advanced in places to a depth of over ten kilometres. We occupied the lower forest of Coucy as far as Petit Barisis, where the enemy abandoned considerable war material and munition depots.

To the right we hold the outskirts of Freeines, Quincy-Basse, the outskirts of Vauxaillon and the Moisy farm and Laffaux. We have re-occupied the old trenches on the whole front north of the Aisne.

The Americans have made fresh progress in the region of Villers-en-Prayeres and Revillon.

In the centre French crossed the valley of the Soissons-Laon railway and gained a footing on the Laffaux plateau which offshoot of the Malmaison plateau. The The French are now witness three miles of the western extremity of Chemin-des-Dames. In the Cuincy-Basse region near Upper Forest of Coucy French during evening encountered fierce resistance for a salient in the Hindenburg line.

Ham was captured by an encircling movement. The town is in flames.

PROGRESS BETWEEN SOMME AND OISE.

WHOLE OF AUTRECOURT MASSIF CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 7.

An important feature of this morning's news from the front is that except between Havrincourt and the Scarpe the Allies have now crossed the whole of the Canal-du-Nord-Somme-Tortille water line down to Ham, from which the Allies are about four miles distant. The check to the progress of the tanks, which this water line constituted, has now been overcome and except in the north there is now no water line.

The French are progressing between the Somme and the Oise and have practically captured the whole of the Autrecourt massif and are now within three miles of Chauny-sur-Oise, where the Crozat canal furnishes the enemy with a waterline which, however, is liable to be turned from Offoy in the north.

APPROCH TO HINDENBURG LINE.

The French have secured a good hold of the northern bank of the Ailette, and are very close, to the Hindenburg line in the neighbourhood of the great St. Gobain massif. The latter would be very difficult to capture frontally.

Since August 8th the enemy has put in 101 divisions on the battlefront north and south of the Somme, also two dismounted cavalry divisions. Twenty-nine divisions have been engaged twice.

FRENCH CONTINUE TO CROSS SOMME.

HAM-PERONNE ROAD REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-15 p.m., Sept. 6.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 7.

A French communiqué says, during the night we continued to advance on the whole front between the Somme and the Vesle. We continue to cross the Somme in the region of Epenancourt and farther south we pushed on at several points as far as the Ham-Peronne road.

South of Ham we occupied Le Plessis-Patte-d'Oie and Berlancourt and passed Guivry, Cailloule-Crepigny and Abbecourt. North of the Ailette we reached the outskirts of Sainceny and the plateau north of Landricourt.

South of the Ailette we reached the Vauxillon ravine.

On the Vesle front the Americans reached the outskirts of Villiers-en-Playeres on the north-eastern slopes of Revillon and occupied Molennes.

ALL-ROUND ADVANCE.

NURLU AND EQUANCOURT CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 11-55 p.m., Sept. 6.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Sept. 7.

To-night's British communique says: Our progress continues on the southern portion of the battlefront. We are in close touch with the French army on our right. South of Peronne we are already seven miles east of the Somme and are advancing on the general line, Monchy-Lacache-Vraignies-Tincourt, all of which places are in our hands. We rapidly overcame the resistance of the enemy's covering troops who attempted to delay us, and took prisoners.

South of the Cologne river, on the high ground about Nurlu the enemy contested our advances with greater stubbornness. There was sharp fighting about Nurlu and around Equancourt in the valley to the north. We captured Nurlu and Equancourt. The British advancing beyond this line, captured Longavesnes and Libamont and are approaching Motz-en-Couture and the southern portions of the Havrincourt wood, taking prisoners.

The local fighting west of La Bassee and east of Bae-St. Maur resulted in the capture of prisoners. We slightly advanced opposite Erquinghem and southeast of Ypres.

GENERAL MANGIN'S OFFENSIVE.

CROWN PRINCE FORCED TO ABANDON POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 6.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., Sept. 7.

Yesterday witnessed four French operations. General Debeney's army pushed forward on the Somme within four kilometres of Ham. General Humbert's troops reached the Oise four kilometres southwest of Chauny, while General Mangin's army, capturing most of the low forest of Coucy, advanced to within four kilometres south of the same town. Ham and Chauny are actually ripe fruits. From that point General Mangin widened his positions to the east. He is clearly launching an offensive from west to east against the crest of Chemin-des-Dames, an operation which has forced the Crown Prince to abandon the hills between he Aisne and the Vesle, sacrificing several divisions to avoid a disaster.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

ENEMY BEING PURSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Sept. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring this afternoon, says: The French are in full pursuit of the enemy across the devastated country.

General Debeney's troops crossed the Somme in force all night from Epenancourt to Offoy, while southwards General Humbert's army forced the Germans to throw up the sponge and bolt for the Hindenburg line along the whole front.

The French have now passed Chauny, and early in the day were close to Tergnier, which is a mile from the place where the Hindenburg line crosses the Oise.

On the right General Mangin's army has taken the height above Landricourt which gives us a view up the Ailette valley as far as Pinon. General Mangin's men this morning, were fighting practically on the old line. There were engagements along the edge of the Upper Coucy forest and at the Rozieres farm which commands Barisis. The latter was the point of junction of the French and British fronts before the attack on March 21st.

ENEMY FLIGHT ON THE VESLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. Sept. 17.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters wiring on Thursday evening says, there was never a neater instance of strategical offensive than the fashion in which the German forces along the Vesle have been put to flight by a blow struck many miles west of them. Had we attempted to force the line of the Vesle tactically, we should have lost at least ten thousand and possibly thirty thousand men. The blow struck on the Soissons plateau east of Leuilly enabled us to cross the Vesle scarcely firing a shot and for this we have to thank the genius of Marshal Foch.

FRANCO-AMERICAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 7.

An American communiqué says, we in cooperation with the French continue to advance. We have crossed the plateau northward of the Vesle and have reached the crest of the slopes leading to the valley of the Aisne.

AMERICAN GAINS NORTH OF VESLE,

PATROLS REACH SOUTH BANK OF AISNE CANAL.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 7.

Last night's American official communiqué says: North of the Vesle we have taken Longueval, Merval, Clennes and have reached the line Vieil-Arcy-Villers-en-Prayeres-Revillon. Our patrols, are on the south bank of the Aisne canal.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

GERMANS RETREAT TOWARDS HINDENBURG LINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Sept. 7.

North of the Oise the French have taken, possession of the whole of the Autrecourt massif. The situation is developing according to anticipations. The German

GERMAN RETREAT.

ADMISSION OF ALLIED PRESSURE BETWEEN SOMME AND OISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 7.

A wireless German official says: From Peronne and over the Somme enemy hesitatingly followed our rearguards. Between the Somme and the Oise the enemy pressed more keenly. We completed freeing our selves between the Oise and the Aisne.

ENEMY OBJECTIVE IN RETIREMENT.

CRITICAL NEXT FEW DAYS.

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. Sept. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says the Germans are retreating on the whole French battlefront. Their immediate objective is from St. Quentin across the valley of the Oise, around the forest of St. Gobain to Laffaux, then past Malmaison to the Chemin-des-Dames, then from Juvigny across the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac and south-east to Rheims through the hilly country which hitherto has proved impervious to all assaults.

The enemy has to-day from thirty to forty divisions in reserve, but his armies are being consumed at least at the rate of a division per day. The question is whether the Allies will allow him to reach his old line except in disorder and in such a condition that he cannot stay there. The next few days will decide.

"AN ENFORCED RETREAT."

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. Sept. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—The military correspondent of the "North German Gazette" says:—The British have undoubtedly captured ground to a considerable depth and the German retreat is an enforced retreat. Without doubt we are confronted by an extraordinary serious situation for our enemies desire to enforce a decision before the Winter and in order to obtain this, they are bringing up the entire strength of their peoples and fighting material, which the world's industry has placed at their disposal.

OUR SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA

ENEMY LOSES HEAVILY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Sept. 7.

We have obtained a considerable success in East Africa. Von Lettow's movements in three directions have been checked and he is now being pursued in a north-easterly direction towards the Lurio river. The recent reverses are the severest he has sustained for a long time. He lost recently at least four hundred Whites, Askaris and porters and fifty thousand rounds of small arms ammunition. His total force is now below two hundred Whites and two thousand Askaris.

retreat is proceeding towards the Hindenburg line.

GERMAN WARSHIP SUNK OFF DUTCH COAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 8.

AMSTERDAM.—A German warship was seen to sink off the Dutch coast yesterday evening. She was presumably mined or torpedoed.

DEATH OF SIR RATAN TATA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

The death is announced of Sir Ratan Tata.

The late Sir Ratan Tata was the youngest son of the late Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata and was educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. He married in 1892 Naja, the youngest daughter of Mr. Ardeshir Merwanji Sett, Bombay. Sir Ratan was knighted in 1916. He was a partner of the firm of Tata, Sons and Co.; and director of Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., Bombay; Tata, Limited, London; Tata Iron and Steel Works, Sakchi; Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.; besides various cotton spinning and weaving mills and other industrial concerns in this country. About two years ago, for reasons of health he left India for Europe by the P. and O. mail boat Arabia. The steamer was unfortunately torpedoed in the Mediterranean. Sir Ratan was among the survivors of that tragedy. Sir Ratan Tata was of an extremely kindly and charitable disposition and his public charities were on a munificent scale. He was only 47 years of age, having been born on January 20th, 1871.

ENEMY'S SYSTEMATIC VANDALISM.

PILLAGE AND DESTRUCTIONIN ABANDONED VILLAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

PARIS.—A semi-official statement says, the enemy are destroying everything like vandals. When they have not time to burn down houses they remove furniture and make a great bonfire of it. They blow up the most important buildings and pillage everything. They remove agricultural machinery and destroy everything else which they have not time to remove. Nevertheless, our advance in the forest of Coucy is so rapid that the enemy has had to abandon very large quantities of war material and important ammunition depots. The sight of so much devastation ordered by the leaders of the German army kindles in the French soldiers a determination to punish such crimes and they seem to know no fatigue in pursuit.

A LABORIOUS EXPLANATION OF GERMAN DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

AMSTERDAM.—The German expert, von Ardenne, in a laborious explanation of the German defeat admits that the Allies, particularly the British, have scored an undeniable success in pushing the German front on the Arras-Cambrai road. Ardenne finds an excuse that the Germans have been fighting for twelve days and are suffering from over-fatigue and loss of supplies. He expects Marshal Foch to continue the harassing tactics and to attempt to envelop the German wings.

NAVY'S CONGRATULATION TO ARMY.

WAITING FOR ITS OWN TURN.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

Sir Eric Geddes has telegraphed to Field-Marshal Haig the heartiest congratulations and admiration of the triumphant continued advance of the British armies in France. He says the Navy is following every movement of the sister service with admiration and pride and the hope that it may also soon have a chance of following the example of the Army at crushing the enemy.

2,000 TON AMERICAN STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 8.

WASHINGTON.—The Navy Department announces that a submarine sank the two thousand ton American steamer Lake Owens in foreign waters on September 3rd. Five of the crew are missing

ITALIANS REPULSE ATTACKS IN GRAPPA REGION.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 8.

An Italian communiqué says:—Southward of Asiago, the French raided enemy positions on Sisemol, inflicting very heavy losses, destroying defences and taking 47 prisoners.

We repulsed three attacks on Solarolo in the Grappa region.

Italian naval and British aeroplanes carried out several bombardments on September 5th and 6th in Albania, inflicting loss and damage.

SHORTAGE IN AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

BIG JUMP IN PRICES ON N. Y. EXCHANGE

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 8.

Owing to the official estimate of the cotton crop being 11,137 thousand bales compared with 13,619 last month and 11,949 last year, the prices on New York cotton exchange yesterday jumped a hundred and fifty to a hundred and seventy-five points in ten minutes. October selling was 37.25 cents. The final price was about a hundred points lower owing to profit taking.

DEATH OE LORD FORREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 8.

MELBOURNE.—The death is announced of Lord Forrest, former Commonwealth Treasurer. He died at sea while on the way to England.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

MR. BANERJEA'S REFORM RESOLUTION.

CARRIED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir G. M. Chitnavis supporting the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's resolution on the Reform Scheme, drew attention to the memorandum which had been issued by them in the Central Provinces and characterised the scheme as a notable advance on the present system with promise for the future. He appealed for a spirit of co-operation to make the scheme a success.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy supporting said the proposals were a distinct advance on the existing system and warmly acknowledged the sincerity of purpose of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

Raja Rampal Singh fully endorsed the view of Mr. Banerjea. It could not be denied, he said, that the problem of constitutional reform was full of difficulties and it had been tackled with statesmanship. Caution in the first stage of experiment was necessary. The suggestions of a privy council and council of state were moves in the right direction. He advocated the introduction of partial responsible government in the Government of India.

PLEA FOR LIBERALISING GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Raja of Kanika said the scheme marked the first step towards the progressive realisation of responsible government. He maintained that the Government of India should be more liberalised.

Mr. Asad Ali in supporting emphasised the suggestions of the Provincial Moslem League of Madras should be adopted. The proposals were a considerable advance on the present system.

Rai Sita Nath Rai also supporting said the scheme had been conceived in a generous spirit.

Mr. Sukul welcoming the resolution said it would give an opportunity to the members of the Council to record their opinion on the reforms report. Whatever difference of opinion there was about it there was absolute unanimity in acknowledging the generous sympathy expressed throughout the report by the illustrious framers. He urged the first step taken ought to have been more courageous and more liberal. Criticising the details he regretted the absence of popular responsibility in the Government of India which was bound to stunt the growth of popular Government. He advocated fiscal autonomy and the creation of national Indian reform without which self-government in India was not possible. He hoped the reform report was not the last word on the subject and after alluding to the war urged that the right of self-determination should not receive a halt in India. Concluding he urged India should be treated in the same way as Canada.

Sardar Sundar Singh said the reform report was a living testimony to the sympathetic handling of a difficult problem. He emphasised the importance of gradual progress and instanced Russia to prove his contention, also criticised the attitude of impatient idealists. He strongly advocated the rights of minorities and regarded communal representation as a settled fact. In his opinion the reform scheme with a few modifications had a bright future.

The Maharajah of Cassimbazar said after waiting for centuries they were now going to have real responsible government.

MR. HOGG'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Hogg opposed the resolution and said no useful purpose could be served by the appointment of a committee. The result would be either futile or mischievous. Many members had already expressed their opinion saying the report had been entirely unsatisfactory and they would stick to their guns. The second school accepted the report as a genuine movement towards responsible government. The result of the committee would be, if both parties stuck to their opinions, that there would be many minority reports. If on the other hand they sacrificed their conviction and came to a unanimity the compact would be a sham and mischievous and the opinion embodied would express neither their own views nor the views of the country. The body of men whom he represented in the Council was still engaged in studying the report and he had no mandate to express their views. He hoped the opinion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce would be published shortly. As for himself he belonged to a third school of thought. He maintained the reforms went too far and moved too fast and there would be no use of his sitting in the committee. He urged if the committee was appointed his name should be omitted from it.

"DEFINITE ADVANCE" OBJECTED TO.

Mr. Khaparde supported the resolution but objected to what had been called the operative clause which he thought was not the declaration of the British Government but the declaration of the Secretary of State. He recognised the immense labour done by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State which was also deeply appreciated by the country as voiced in the Congress and the League. He denied the statement that there were no constituencies in India. In fact there were many District Boards, Municipalities which should be improved and enlarged; the Indian body politic was fairly developed. He disputed the assertion that educated Indians did not pay sufficient attention to the masses. They were born and brought up among them and as such they were their natural leaders. He objected to words "definite advance" in the resolution and wished they were not there.

"NO ELEMENT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT."

Mr. Chanda (Assam) said with due respect to Mr. Hogg he thought the committee would be useful. The resolution was in fitness of things that non-official members of the Council should report on the scheme. They all agreed that important modifications should be made in it. Two years ago 19 elected members presented a memorandum to the Government and it was regarded as the most authoritative document of the Indian demand and accepted by the Congress and the Muslim League. Mr. Banerjea in moving the resolution on the subject in the Congress described the same as the irreducible minimum. He should not have made a highly controversial point a part of the resolution namely it was an advance towards responsible government. It was prejudging the issue. The scheme undoubtedly had many good features as recognised by the Congress and the League but it was unsatisfactory as no element of responsible government had been granted. He welcomed however the suggestion for a committee.

MR. SHAFI'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Shafi, who spoke after Mr. Chanda said there was no difference of opinion as regards the first part of the resolution. As regards the second part the discordant note had been struck by Mr. Hogg but that part was an epitome of official opinion in the country. The scheme could be better considered in the calm atmosphere of a committee than in public meetings or the Congress. He asked for co-operation from all including the non-official European community, with a view to evolving an acceptable compromise.

promise. Mr. Shafi replied to the criticisms of Messrs. Khaparde, Sukul and Chanda.

Mr. Abdur Rahim supported the first part of the resolution. His community was not fully satisfied with the report.

Mr. Ironside eulogised Mr. Banerjea's speech but could not accept the resolution. The European mercantile community occupied a position different to others. In the reform report they had been practically ignored and he took the earliest opportunity to enter their respectful protest. He could not admit it was a question of settlement between European officials and non-officials. They were responsible for the economic development of the country and the people and must, therefore, take their own share. He denied any racial bias. He had worked with Indians. Concluding, he pointed out he had no mandate from his constituency and was unable to support the resolution.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S OPPOSITION.

Pandit Malaviya said he could not share the optimism of the mover of the resolution. He did not dispute that the authors of the report did what they thought best and criticised that portion of the report which dealt with the Government of India. He ridiculed the idea that the condition of India would be the same as that of Russia if full responsible government was granted to India at once. There was nothing in the proposal of an immediate change approaching Russia. So long it had been a monopoly of power of the Europeans. Now they wanted to share that power as common partners and wanted to be placed on the same footing as Canada and Australia. After one hundred and fifty years of British rule they claimed the extension of the right of self-determination. The introduction of responsible government was not a new sentiment but a great necessity for the development of Indian nationhood. In conclusion, he alluded to the verdict of the special Congress and the Moslem League and hoped their recommendations had not been made in vain.

The discussion was not concluded when the Council adjourned till tomorrow.

MR PATEL'S OPPOSITION.

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The Imperial Council met this morning, the Viceroy presiding, when discussion on Mr. Banerjea's Reform resolution was resumed.

Mr. Patel, speaking first, regretted that he could not support the resolution. In his opinion not much good would be served by appointing the proposed committee. The Congress and the League, which met in joint deliberations recently, distinctly held that the Reform was not a distinct step towards the realisation of responsible Government, nay more, these bodies held that the Reform has been unsatisfactory. If Mr. Banerjea's committee held that the Report was a distinct advance as in terms of the resolution, they would neither be justified in that nor they would be voicing the opinion of the country. Before the Council pronounced a verdict whether the Reform was a distinct advance or not, it should wait for the opinion of the Committees which were to be shortly appointed to deal with the report. Further, no report would be complete unless it granted Fiscal Autonomy to India. The essentials, which the people of India wanted, having not been granted, the report fell far short of the expectation of the people. In conclusion, he suggested that the two parts of the resolution be put to vote separately.

He was called to order by his Excellency the president when he wanted to move an amendment to the effect that the words "definite advance towards progressive realisation of responsible government in India" be omitted, as under the rules no amendment could be moved without notice.

MR. SASTRI ON THE TIME-LIMIT.

Mr. Sastri thought, as one who joined the Congress, Mr. Patel rightly could not associate himself with the wording of resolution. They were free to discuss the resolution on its merit. Mr. Banerjea was right in confining the resolution to the text of the announcement of August 20th. Did Mr. Patel realise the supreme importance of the announcement? The Government of India, the Council of India, and others had given their support to the general tenor of the report. He thought that it was only proper that general direction should be given to the committee. Proceeding to details, Mr. Sastri criticised the time-limit and thought that it were possible to pin down an authority to a definite time-limit, but doubted if the Imperial Parliament would agree to a time-limit. Parliamentary commissions would be appointed at stated intervals and when it met they would find it possible to recommend advances, but the existence of ups and downs must be recognised. He criticised Mr. Khaparde and doubted if he did not say in joke that the first part of the announcement emanated from the British Government and the second part from the Secretary of State.

Mr. Khaparde: Not in joke.

Mr. Sastri: Then in ignorance.

Continuing Mr. Shastri thought that if they were to accept Mr. Khaparde they would be attributing a piece of subterfuge to the Secretary of State in smuggling his personal opinion in an important state document. He was in entire agreement with Mr. Banerjea's speech but differed from his opinion on the Council of State.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar criticised that part of the proposition asking for a committee and thought that it was unpractical. The country had already given its verdict demanding substantial modifications.

MR. JINNAH ON POWERS OF GOVERNORS.

Mr. Jinnah referring to Mr. Shastri's observations, said that the Council was not a place to consider hte position of seceders from the Congress. He appreciated the honest efforts of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State but it did not require the eloquence of Mr. Banerjea or the ability of Mr. Shastri to prove the definite advance towards responsible Government. Successive stages must not be recognised and he submitted that substantial steps had not been taken. In provincial governments there was undoubtedly some advance but that was dependent on the committee's recommendations. He held that there were provinces in India where they could manage the Government and asked that in some provinces all subjects must be transferred and in others transferred and reserved subjects might be maintained. Clause 43 of the summary of the report conferred enormous power upon Governments.

The Viceroy, intervening invited Mr. Jinnah to refer to the main report for the convenience of the Council.

Mr. Jinnah, continuing, said that this was the most objectionable feature of the report. Coming to details he pointed out that the progressive realisation of responsible government confined only to provinces was inconsistent with the pronouncement of 20th August. He criticised the position of the Government of India where elected members would have the power of merely influencing and alluded to the joint sessions of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. He thought the bane of Minto-Morley reform remained and argued that anything could be done by certificates. They practically remained in the same position. Is there no department under the Government of India which could be brought under popular control? Why should there be no simultaneous advance in the Provincial as well as in the Government of India? Mr. Jinnah was in favour of the bicameral system. Responsible Government was bound to come but it was only a question of time. He looked towards the federation of India.

DR. SAPRU'S SUPPORT.

Dr. Sapru, following Mr. Jinnah, acknowledged the great ability with which Mr. Banerjea had moved his resolution. If it was no declining trait in the character of a public man to acknowledge the services rendered by officials, he would warmly thank th Viceroy and the Secretary of State for the signal services rendered to India. He differed from those of his collleagues who maintained that the proposed reform was no definite advance towards Responsible Government. In his emphatic opinion it was, so far as the Provincial Government was concerned. The legislative machinery was going to be overhauled completely. He dwelt at length on some parts of the scheme and said he did not overlook that it was imperfect. He was not satisfied, for instance with the Grand Committee; but he would not like to go into details. He thought that the provision of 67 members to be elected in the Imperial Legislative Council was a substantial advance. The Council of State was quite in consonance with the Congress recommendation and it was certainly more liberal than the Second Chamber in Canada, though not liberal enough in many important details, including the absence of elected majority. He was not afraid of the "checks" laid down. All depended on the spirit in which the new constitution was going to be worked. Whatever imperfections the scheme might have, for himself he was prepared to stand in the same dock with men like Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Dinsha Wacha, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and lastly Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea the makers of Modern India—who all heartily welcomed the scheme.

Khan Zulfiquar Ali Khan, supporting the resolution, criticised the safeguards which he thought were too many and invited the Council to consider the present state of the country. In his opinion the recent Congress consisted of *ultra-radicals* and could it be called that it represented the vast masses?

MR. SARMA'S CRITICISM.

Mr. Sarma regretted that controversies on the question of reform in the country were brought into the Council Chamber and thought Mr. Patel was not right in the interpretation of the Congress resolutions being binding on them; nor Mr. Sastri was right as there was little difference between him and them over the Government of India, if he rightly understood his speeches made a few days before the Congress. He regetted the attitude taken up by the non-official European members of the Council. The scheme would never weaken the minority nor would it affect the monopolists. The Viceroy and the Secretary of State had tried to cement the Empire and no portion of vested interest had been sacrificed in the scheme. Replying to Mr. Hogg, Mr. Sarma contended that the committee would neither be futile nor mischievous. He was at one with those who believed that the Viceroy and the Secretary of State had done all that could be done. The provisions of responsible government in the Government of India were mostly illusory. The scheme was not a substantial step or advance, if they took into account the existing situation.

SIR D. WACHA ON NEED OF "CAUTION."

Sir Dinsha Wacha emphatically said that the reform scheme was a substantial advance towards Responsible Government. From the darkness of 1861 to the twilight of 1892 and a little light in 1909 they came to full light of day now. The country was grateful to the distinguished authors of the reforms. The scheme presented to the country was, for the transitional period, the best. Replying to the criticism that the scheme did not go too far he said that there were views and views on politics. As far as India was concerned, they must go slow and the Government was wise in proceeding with caution.

SIR W. VINCENT.

Sir William Vincent congratulated the Council on the tone of the discussion. There had been no suggestion for the rejection of the scheme. There had been a complete absence of acrimony, no imputing of motives to men who had worked for the country. He hoped their laudable moderation would remain throughout. He disputed Mr. Banerjea's suggestion that officials had had their say. They had not; they were still considering the report. Referring to the remarks of Messrs. Hogg and Ironside, he asked, "would it be reasonable for Government to refuse the request of leading non-official members of the Council?" Much might be done by friendly discussions. He regretted that the members of European mercantile community could not participate in the committee. Mr. Ironside had said that in future the European commercial men would have to co-operate with Indians; but the first opportunity afforded to them of so doing had not been accepted. Neither the Government of India nor the authors of the report had ever contemplated any sacrifice of interests of European commerce.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AUGUST 20.

The speaker next defended the announcement of August 20th against the criticisms of Mr. Khaparde, who had taken one year to find them out and speaking for himself and Government he assured that it was binding on all. He reminded the Council that the announcement had been received with acclamation all over the country. Turning to the second line of attack, namely, that the report did not constitute a real advance, he held it was a great advance and a great deal could be done by cooperation between officials and non-officials. (Cheers). He criticised the ideal of some who thought that they might get more by bargaining and said they were not justified. Alluding to electorates, he said the English public opinion was opposed to vital changes. They were trustees of the people of India. Continuing, Sir William Vincent said he honestly believed that the changes proposed in the report were the maximum beyond which the public opinion of Great Britain would not go.

Mr. Shastri:—Is this your own opinion or Government's opinion?

Sir William:—My own.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

He dealt with another aspect of communal representation and claimed that the Mahomedan interests had been fully dealt with and referred to the solemn undertaking of the two Viceroys and one Secretary of State. He assured them that there could not be any departure from that undertaking. Landholders' interests had also been considered; but he admitted their and their tenants' interests were not identical and referred to the Bengal Tenancy Act to illustrate his point; and since the reform came into force no legislation except one safeguarding the interests could be passed. The speaker defended the proposals in the report in respect of the Government of India. It had been on that understanding that he had signed the Government of India despatch and alluded to the scheme of decentralisation which was *pro tanto* giving more powers to the representatives of the people. Concluding, Sir William Vincent referred to the external defence and internal order by the British Army and held that the authority of the Executive Government in essential matters would be maintained and be exercised with reasonable care. He recalled Mr. Gokhale's testament, who was no political opportunist.

MR. BANERJEA'S REASONS FOR SECESSION.

Mr. Banerjea, in reply, entered into a lengthy explanation why the "moderates" abstained from the Congress. They who abstained wanted to save the Reform Scheme, which was the intention of some to wreck. He regretted that Mr. Patel introduced the Congress and the League in the debate.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The Viceroy said that under the rules the resolution was divided into two parts and the members would have to vote accordingly.

The first part of the resolution ran as follows:—"This Council, while thanking his Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India for the reform proposals, recognise them as a genuine effort and a definite advance towards the progressive realisation of responsible government in India."

It was put to the meeting and accepted. Sir William Vincent calling for a division votes were recorded as follows: for the resolution 46, against 2. The voting was received with cheers.

The second part of the resolution ran:—"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a committee consisting of all the non-official members of the Council be appointed to consider the Reform Report and make recommendations to the Government of India."

The resolution was accepted, when Mr. Patel called for a division, the result of which was as follows:—For the resolution 48, against 2.

The Council adjourned till the 9th instant.

CALCUTTA'S WAR EFFORT.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S WARNING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

At the invitation of his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay a number of prominent merchants, European and Indian, and leading representatives of all sections of the communities assembled at the Government House with a view to give a fillup to the war loan during its last few days. His Excellency in the course of a speech said, "We do enjoy a little sporting rivalry with the sister presidency but it does not do to sit in the saddle and look round too soon (laughter). The Bombay people have a way of keeping something up their sleeves. I have heard it rumoured this afternoon, with what truth I cannot say, that during the last 24 hours Bombay had put on a spurt of one crore. If this is a foretaste of what they are going to do in the succeeding periods of 24 hours we shall not be able to talk much about sitting down in the saddle and looking

STUDENTS AND LORD SYDENHAM.

SCENES AT UNVEILING OF BUST

(From a Correspondent.)

At last the long expected day came up when the ceremony of unveiling the bust of Lord Sydenham was to take place at the hands of Mr. Coverton. What was there to be unveiled? For, in England, his Lordship has already unveiled himself of the mask he wore in India. His memory needed no statue, no bust to keep it "green" in this ancient land.

The students of Gujarat College were well aware of those "Sydenhamic lies" which try to starve the aspirations of India; they were also cognisant of the bloated educational sympathies of his Lordship which Mr. Robertson tried to impose upon the patriotic students; and, in accordance with what their blooming spirit dictated, they privately circulated notices in the B.A. Class to which the attendance was restricted owing to the limited space in the Sydenham Library. The consummation of circulating such notices was reached on the 6th instant when, to the great delight of students and the sad astonishment of the authorities, a notice was found, in red and blue, bold letters, on the central notice-board, reading:—

WHO
IS A TRAITOR TO *INDIA*?
ONE WHO ATTENDS THE
MEETING TO-DAY
AT 6 P. M.

This notice added fuel to the fire which had already been set up.

Chairs were so arranged in the Library as to accommodate about two hundred students, over and above the gentry and the College staff. But lo! at 6 p.m., over and above the gentry and the staff, numbering not more than 25, the hall contained only a dozen students, some of whom were scholars.

At a distance of about thirty yards stood a crowd of students, hating what they there in the hall hailed, hooting, hissing and making all sorts of curious noises at the solemn ceremony which Mr. Covernton and the Revd. Robertson were conducting. An hour after, the meeting dispersed, and the scanty audience was turning homewards. The excited students flew up to the road to hiss and howl. The crowd of students melted away. But the fear as regards the safety of students is not solely removed, for the notices circulated by the students still lie in the hands of Mr. Robertson.

Well might Lord Sydenham prattle. "India is not fit for Self-Government. She is no nation"; but the voice and spirit of the students of the Gujarat College, which found expression at the unveiling of his Lordship's own bust, will be echoed and re-echoed throughout the length and breadth of India, proclaiming, "It is high-time India shall get Home Rule. The days of worshipping our enemies are gone."

BERAR MODERATES AND SPECIAL CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We the undersigned, were those who had resisted the temptation of being present at and taking part in the deliberations of the Special Session of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay. Being then actuated by *bona fide* fears that Bombay would be another scene of the Surat imbroglio and that the Congress would adopt the policy of the total rejection of the Scheme, we believed that we would best serve the cause of the country by making our voice separately heard. But now we are glad to note, that the resolutions of the special session of the National Congress, disclose a genuine attempt at effecting a compromise between several shades of opinion. The resolutions thus reflect the general opinion of the country and are capable of showing a united front. We feel it our duty as sincere Congresswalas to give our cordial support to the result of the laborious task done by our revered leaders the revered presidents of the Congress as well as the Muslim League, and their coadjutors; we sincerely hope that other friends also who had similar reasons to be absent from the last session of the Congress will ratify the resolutions of the Congress.

.) R. V. MAHAJANI,
Chairman Reception Committee,
Akola Prov. Conference.

R. D. PADHEY,
Member Reception Committee.
W. L. CHIPLUNKAR,
Secretary.

Akola, 7th Sept., 1918.

CIRCULATION OF SEDITIOUS LITERATURE IN GERMAN ARMY.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 8.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day, states that prisoners say that much seditious literature is now freely circulating in German ranks. For example, revolutionary and violently anti-Prussian leaflets are circulating among the Bavarians urging men not to fight.

This doctrine anyhow is certainly being carried out; for example, three German machine-gun companies surrendered without firing a shot and the General commanding the 234th German division complains of the number of men he is having to punish owing to self-inflicted wounds.

TOTAL PROHIBITION IN U.S

BREWERIES TO CLOSE ON DEC. 1.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 8.

WASHINGTON.—The Food Administration has decreed that all breweries must close on December 1st and beer and other malted drinks disappear from the market as soon as stocks then in hand are exhausted.

Opinions of the Day

"Inveterate Prejudice."

"The Stateman":—The speech delivered by Mr. Hasan Imam from the chair of the Special Congress was apparently written with a view to refuting the idea that the promoters of the gathering were inspired by a resolve to reject the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals. It seems that there is "a small section of political "thinkers" who advocate rejection. Mr. Hasan Imam regards them with respect, but prefers more opportunist tactics. At the same time, since union within the Extremist Congress must be maintained, he contends that there is no essential difference between those in favour of acceptance and those in favour of rejection, for both are desirous "to continue the struggle till our rights are won." On the same principle Mr. Imam would doubtless argue that there is a fundamental unity between a burglar and a social reformer, for both wish to remove those inequalities of wealth which interfere with human happiness. Apart from this sophistry, Mr. Imam's remarks seem to be those of an honest politician but of a politician soured by discontent and by an inveterate prejudice against the Indian Civil Service.

Asaf Ali Trial.

"The Leader":—The trial of Mr. Asaf Ali of Delhi on a charge of his having addressed a public meeting in contravention of the order of the Chief Commissioner under the Defence of India Act, and his acquittal after he had been put to any amount of mental worry and trouble, to say nothing of loss of time, show, if any thing, that the prosecution was started in a hurry and on grounds which were insufficient. Happily there is generally a remedy for executive zeal in British courts of justice which save the liberties of individuals, though often at great cost which may turn out to be ruinous in a large majority of cases. Before starting the machinery, of law, especially in cases of a political nature, the responsible authorities ought to take every care to see that there has been a real infringement of the law and that public interest imperatively demands action. A person run in on insufficient or improper grounds may be acquitted, but an acquittal can be no compensation for the loss and suffering caused to him, and hence the need of extreme care in sanctioning proceedings affecting the reputation and liberties of individuals. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has been showing an undue dislike of politicians, and has been one of the foremost among the reactionary heads of administrations. He may be a strong administrator but men of his type, who act hastily in political matters, create more dissatisfaction and discontent than any number of political agitators.

That Shadowy Stuff.

"The Hindu":—Mr. Hasan Imam, the President of the Congress, in his scholarly and able address, was no less frank as to the character of the reforms which, he said, were discouraging, constituted to real advance, did not embody the essentials of our demands and were not calculated to satisfy our just aspirations. While he paid a tribute to the sincerity of purpose and single-mindedness of the authors of the Report, and called on his countrymen to criticise the proposals in a spirit of sympathy because of the enormous difficulties the authors faced and warned the Congress against any hasty rejection of the scheme, he at the same time plainly stated that considerations of courtiliness or thanksgiving should not be allowed to interfere in the discharge of the supreme task of formulation of the opinion of the country on the reforms for which the Congress had met. Both he and the Chairman of the Reception Committee agreed that distrust of Indians was writ large on the scheme, and both emphasised the urgent necessity for the grant of fiscal autonomy and for a drastic modification of the proposals in regard to the Government of India. The creation of the Council of State, the consequent birth of a new caste in India, the admission of Ruling Princes into the Council of State and the halting provision made for admission of only two Indians into the Viceroy's Executive Council formed the subject of well-directed criticism by Mr. Imam who ridiculed the claim that the enlarged Indian Legislative Council would have more influence, that 'shadowy stuff' as he called it.

THE I.D.F. & PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A most important *sine qua non* of the efficient training of units for a military career is physical development, but that is just what the Military Authorities have not provided for the I. D. F. men. In almost every first class Military Station there is a gymnasium school with an efficient instructor and men of the Regular Forces there are put through the necessary exercises for a perfect body development. Why is it then that the Military Authorities have not provided a gymnasium for the I. D. F. men many of whom stand in good need of development, and since also in other essentials, they come under purely military rules and regulations?

It is sad to think that Government having so easily, and so cheaply, acquired the necessary man-power at a time when to all countries this question is one of the most pressing they should not see to it that it is perfected in every detail of physical development.—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER."

AMERICAN TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

REACHES PORT IN SAFETY.

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 8.

WASHINGTON.—The homeward bound transport Mount Vernon, formerly Kron-Prinzessin Cecilie, was struck by a torpedo two hundred miles from France on Thursday. She reached port without casualties.

REVOLUTIONARIES IN UKRAINE.

GERMAN GARRISON KILLED.

SEVERAL CITIES TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 6.

COPENHAGEN.—The "Isvestia" states that the Ukrainian revolutionaries have taken Nijni-Novgorod and other cities and also the town of Tschernoff, where they killed the whole German garrison of 1,500 men, but they retired when German reinforcements arrived.

Sanguinary fighting has occurred in the provinces of Poltava, Zchernigoff and Kieff, where the revolutionaries number 30,000. The Ukrainian authorities in many places have fled.

Hetman Skoropadsky has arrived in Berlin and has visited the Kaiser.

IMPRISONMENT OF FRENCH CITIZENS.

BOLSHEVIK LEADERS TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 6.

Referring to the imprisonment of the French citizens in Russia which followed the departure of the Japanese Legation and Consulate from Moscow, "The Temps" publishes a note declaring that France will hold the Bolshevik leaders personally responsible for any ill-treatment of her countrymen. This was wirelessed in French and Russian.

FRENCH CHAMBER DEPUTIES MEETS.

IMPORTANT MATTERS TO DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 6.

PARIS.—The Chamber of Deputies resumed work to-day with the unanimous support of the General Council concerning the Government's policy and concerning the military successes which are still in progress. Important financial matters are to be discussed but no political difficulty is anticipated.

GENERAL HUMBERT NEARING HAM.

FURTHER ENEMY RETIREMENT INEVITABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5, 11-25 p.m.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., Sept. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, wiring this evening, says:—"General Debeney's and General Humbert's armies resumed their advance to-day and reached the places mentioned in the communiqués. They are now within three miles of Ham. General Humbert pushed on as far as a thousand yards west of the Ham-Guiscard road. Evidently the enemy will be unable to stand on the line of the road. Therefore a further retirement is inevitable. Fires in the country behind plainly indicate the enemy's intention in this regard."

ENEMY RETIRES.

PREPARES TO FLOOD COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6, 7-20 a.m.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., Sept. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, wiring last night, says:—The enemy is retiring on the line of La Fere, left of the Oise, Barisis-Coucy, forest of St. Gobain. He is preparing to flood the country. General Mangin has occupied Mokenbrie, a thousand yards beyond Coucy, and is advancing on Laffaux and the edge of the valley traversed by the Soissons-Leon railway.

"MERCILESS ACTION" OF GERMAN SUBMARINE.

DUTCH MINISTER TO PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Sept. 6.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., Sept. 7.

It is officially announced that the Dutch Minister at Berlin has been instructed to protest vigorously against the "merciless action" of a German submarine in shelling a Dutch trawler on July 7th without warning.

TWO MILLION WAR BONDS PURCHASED.

IN CELEBRATION OF BREAKING OF HINDENBURG LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., Sept. 7.

The Prudential Insurance Company has purchased two million war bonds in celebration of the breaking of the Hindenburg line, sufficient fully to equip a force of 20,000 men.

ARLEUX-MOEUVRES-MANANCOURT LINE.

GERMAN ADMISSION OF WITHDRAWAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 6.

A wireless German official says: We withdrew on Monday night our troops in the line of Arleux-Moeuvres-Manancourt.

WEEK'S REVIEW.

EXCELLENT WORK OF TANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Sept. 7.

Reuter's special correspondent at the American Headquarters, wiring at noon, to-day says: During the past week General Mangin's army has been fighting with slow pitiless determination to reach a position which would not only render the German line at Tardenois untenable but which would seriously compromise one to which the enemy intended to retire. By his Tuesday's and yesterday's successes General Mangin may almost be said to have reached that position.

Our troops literally fought their way foot by foot across the Justigny plateau. They were met by a desperate German effort to check the progress at its most dangerous point, namely, at the waterline separating the basins of the Ailette and the Aisne which becomes five miles to the east of famous Chemin-des-Dames. It was in defence of this ridge that Prussian Guards suffered enormous losses. The Guards charged five times with extraordinary courage. It was an absolutely forlorn hope against a sheer front of iron tor tanks strode into charging line actually crushing men under their creepers and shooting right and left into, reinforcing waves, while allied airmen swooping down within a few feet of ground swept them with a scythe of bullets after which swinging about, airmen drove what was left of attacking battalions to shelter of their guns.

The French and American advance across the Vesle met no serious resistance except from machine-guns. Even that was not so strenuous as usual. It is clear that the Germans were determined to abandon all ground south of the Aisne and they left very little behind.

WITHIN 7 MILES OF CAMBRAI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Sept. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring this afternoon reports a lull on the British battlefront. He says: Absolute failure of the enemy to react anywhere is perhaps the most striking testimony to the completeness of our victory. To-day our troops are within seven miles of Cambrai. Between us and Cambrai is the Marcoing line which, according to airmen, is little more than a belt of wire. However, there are some very strong defensive positions ahead; such as the Harvrincourt wood into which we are now pumping gas and shells and the Bourlon wood of an unpleasant memory.

GERMAN SHIPS IN CHILE.

CREWS ATTEMPT TO DYNAMITE MACHINERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 7.

SANTIAGO-DI-CHILE.—Much indignation has been aroused here owing to a concerted attempt on the part of the crews of German ships in Chile, comprising 32 steamers and 57 sailing vessels (tonnage 230,000) to dynamite the ships' machinery. Quick action of the naval authorities prevented the complete destruction of the vessels but the engines of seven steamers were destroyed. Troops are now guarding the ships.

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS AERIAL LOSSES.

465 MACHINES DESTROYED AND 200 DISABLED IN A MONTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 7.

Referring to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says, during the 4th we dropped twenty-three tons of bombs. Night bombing was impossible. The enemy was working in large formations on their side of the lines and showed considerable activity.

We brought down 23 hostile machines and shot down nine balloons in flames and drove down 14 aeroplanes out of control. Sixteen British machines are missing. One British machine reported missing on 2nd has since returned.

Since the beginning of the offensive on August 8th. we have brought down 465 hostile machines. Their destruction in every case has been clearly established. We also drove down 200 out of control, of which many actually crashed. These totals are exclusive of the considerable number brought down by anti-aircraft guns. We also set fire to 61 balloons.

911½ TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED.

We dropped 911½ tons. of bombs. Practically the whole of the air fighting occurred on the enemy's side of the lines. 262 British machines did not return during this period.

BRITISH AVIATION COMMUNIQUE.

TWENTY-THEE HOSTILE MACHINES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
London 1-30 a.m. Sept. 7.
Recd. 11 p.m. Sept. 7.

A British aviation communiqué says:—Our aeroplanes machine-gunned and bombed enemy troops. The enemy aircraft flying in larger formations on the German side of the line were active, especially at Cambrai.

We destroyed 23 hostile machines and drove down 14 out of control. Thirteen British are missing. We dropped 21 tons of bombs on various targets.

Night-flying was impossible.

"INSANE RUMOURS" IN GERMANY.

HINDENBURG'S PROCLAMATION.

HIS BOMBAST FOR FORCING PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Sept. 7.

COPENAGEN.—Von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation warning the Germans against the "insane rumours" circulated by the enemy. "We are strong enough" says von Hindenburg "to beat the enemy in the west, but we must beware of poisoned pamphlets."

The proclamation states that 84,000 enemy leaflets were collected on the west front during May, 120,000 in June and 300,000 in July. Many other leaflets were sent home by soldiers and circulated in Germany with the result that "thousands imbibe the poison and their resolve and hope of victory is removed."

The document then proceeds to discount the reproductions dropped by aeroplanes of war prisoners, the original letters describing their well-being by thanking God that receptional cases of decent humane English prison-camp commander exist.

The proclamation asserts that Germany is strong enough to force a peace in the west despite the Americans and engages efforts to counter-act the effects of the leaflets which are stated to be dropped from aeroplanes in thousands.

The proclamation abounds in references to the "poisonousness" of the enemy propaganda and winds up by saying "Whoever is England's ally dies in consequence."

EFFUSION OF ENEMY'S HONOURBLE STRUGGLE.

HINDENBURG AND LUDENDORFF INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Sept. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—Hindenburg and Ludendorff interviewed by the Austrian newspaper representatives declared that Germany had hitherto stood the bitter struggle honourably. The armies of the Central Powers were merely guarding their homes and would shatter the enemy's annihilation aims

WIDESPREAD DISQUIET IN GERMANY.

THREAT AGAINST SPREADING RUMOURS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Sept. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—As an instance of the widespread disquiet in Germany the "Koelnische Volkszeitung" draws attention to the fact that the military authorities have placarded Berlin, Breslau and other towns with a decree threatening the imprisonment of people circulating disquieting rumours. The decree rebukes the foolish chatterers, who are circulating rumours devoid of real foundation which exaggerate the "transitory success of the enemy and the strength of his resources. This agitation is calculated to shake our resolute confidence in the final victory."

EXPORT OF SILVER AND COPPER FROM CHINA.

EMBARGO REGULATIONS TO BE SUBMITTED TO LEGATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 7.

"The Times" learns from Peking that the new regulations putting an embargo on the export of silver and copper will be submitted to Legations. The group of banks will almost certainly protest since the freedom of the export is guaranteed by treaty.

INDIA'S DAY.

"TIMES" SUPPORT TO FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 7.

In connection with India's Day, which will be held on the 20th inst., "The Times" says:—The case for a hearty and grateful response to the appeal for £50,000 for huts and comforts for Indian soldiers and labourers is overwhelming. The fund will be administered by the Y.M.C.A. War Emergency Committee. Sir Henry Procter and Princess Sophia Duleep Singh will be Honorary Treasurer and Secretary respectively.

DUTCH PROTEST TO GERMANY.

AGAINST PIRACY WITHIN BARRED ZONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 7.

THE HAGUE.—The Dutch Government has protested to Germany against the destruction by submarines of vessels within the so-called barred zone and the sinking on August 24th of seven fishing vessels and forcing of skippers to sign a declaration the contents of which was unknown to them. The Government requests the return of the goods taken from the fishing vessels.

ARCHANGEL FRONT.

ALLIES OCCUPY OBOZERSKAYA.

HEAVY LOSSES IN RUSSO-GERMAN FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Sept. 7.

A British communiqué from Northern Russia says:—After severe hand-to-hand fighting on the Archangel front with the enemy led by Germans, the Allies occupied Obozerskaya, took 150 prisoners and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Our casualties were light.

JAPANESE DRIVE BACK ENEMY.

FINNS RELUCTANT TO FIGHT AGAINST ALLIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Sept. 7.

The Japanese have driven the enemy back on the Ussuri front to the river Bikin, south of Khabarovsk.

General Seminoff's advance guard is at Olovyanns on the Onon river where it met the Czech advance guard from the west. The situation round Chita is still obscure but it appears that the Czechs have probably obtained the control of the whole Trans-Siberian railway. West of Urals, the Czechs maintain their positions. The Allied forces, including the Russians, are pushing down the Vologda railway after their recent success at Obezeizkays.

Feeling against fighting the Allies is growing in the Finn army which is mutinous and discontented but the Germans are still pushing forward communications towards Pecheng and eastward towards the White Sea. There is also much bitterness against the Germans in Finland owing to the wholesale exploitation of the country.

ON THE AMERICAN FRONT.

GERMAN OPPOSITION VERY SOFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 11 p.m. Sept. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters wiring at 9 o'clock this morning says:—

The Germans are across the Aisne without making any attempt to veil their retirement or exact ordinary penalties of the French and American advance. The opposition between the Vesle and the Aisne was very soft. The machineguns which were left behind proved quite inadequate to compromise the pace we are going at. The enemy shelling of roads and villages was also spasmodic and without a plan.

The French further east experienced a stiffer resistance, but the Americans everywhere gained the crest of the hills, and are able to overlook the long promised land.

There may be some sharper fighting to-day if the last rearguards have not withdrawn across the river during the night, but it is quite plain that in the American sector ground on this side of the Aisne is going to be conceded.

BOYCOTT OF GERMANS.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS SHELVE SEAMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 7.

The Trades Union Congress after an uproarious debate shelved the Seamen's and Firemen's Union resolutions favouring the boycott of the Germans for five years after the war unless the Germans controlled the Kaiser and the Government Parliamentarily and made full reparation for sea crimes.

LATE LT. I. L. ROY.

ACCOUNTED FOR NINE ENEMY MACHINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 7.

Lieut. I. L. Roy (Royal Air Force), who is reported killed in action, was the son of the Director of Public Prosecutions in Calcutta. He enlisted in April 1917 and went to the front in October last. He did nne work until he was injured in March. He returned to the front in May and brought down nine enemy aeroplanes. He was reported missing on July 22.

DUTCH-GERMAN FRONTIER.

ENEMY CONSTRUCTS FORTIFICATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—The 'Tyd' states that the Germans are at present most busily constructing fortifications on the Dutch-German frontier near Meehr, Noordbeek and Steanten. It is believed that the Germans are doing so to meet the contingency of being overthrown on the line of the Meuse.

FRANCE'S DETERMINATION.

TO FIGHT TO THE END.

STIRRING SPEECHES IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 6.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., Sept. 7.

The re-opening of the French Chamber, yesterday, was remarkable for its evidences of absolute unanimity. Addressing the Chamber the President, M. Deschanel, expressed admiration and gratitude of the Chamber to the armies which, he said, were saving the honour of the human race. The President went on to say that the friendship binding the Allies was alike everlasting in peace and in war because free peoples were together laying the foundation of a new order of things.

M. Clemenceau associated himself with M. Deschanel in expressing his grateful homage to the Allied armies. He assured them that theirs would be an immortal memory. "Our soldiers," he said, "are those of civilisation and they are victoriously driving back the hordes of barbarism. We shall fight to the end to build a new monument of justice. We want the victory of France and of the Entente to be that of Humanity. It is a beautiful task. The continuation of that work belongs to our survivors.

The whole Chamber including the Socialists cheered the speeches to echo.

A motion to the effect that the speeches should be printed and spread broadcast as reflecting the unanimous sentiments of the country was carried by a show of hands.

"DAY OF LIBERATIONS NEAR."

FRENCH PREMIER'SCHEERING MESSAGE TO COMPATRIOTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. Sept. 7.

PARIS.—In the Chamber M. Clemenceau in a speech said, "Our grand soldiers are in the process of throwing back victoriously the overwhelming hordes of barbarism. This task will be continued until it is completely achieved. Our soldiers will soon be giving us that day of liberations for which we have so long waited and we shall soon see falling away those heavy chains which have long shackled our unhappy compatriots. We wish that this victory may be for France and her allies the victory of humanity."

M. Clemenceau received an ovation.

ENEMY ACTIVITY ON BELGIAN FRONT.

GROUND REGAINED BY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1 a.m. Sept. 7.
Recd. 11 p.m. Sept. 7.

A Belgian communiqué says:—The enemy shock troops attacked on a front of three kilometres and advanced on the positions, which we conquered on August 27th in the region of Langemarck.

The enemy penetrated our lines at certain points. The Belgians immediately counter-attacked and reconquered all the lost ground, except one post after bitter fighting.

We took 20 prisoners and inflicted sanguinary losses on the enemy.

OUR WONDERFUL SUCCESSES.

ENEMY CONFRONTED WITH A FORMIDABLE JOB.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Sept. 7.

It is emphasised in responsible quarters that while the position on the west front continues to be highly satisfactory it would be unwise to build too much on the enemy collapse. The Allied offensive has yielded wonderful results but, generally speaking, there is no evidence that the German High Command has lost its grip of the situation, although, of course, it is making demands on troops which cannot be responded to indefinitely. When it is considered that the whole system of supply, billeting, hospitals, training establishments, aerodromes, organisation of dumps etc., must entirely be reconstructed at a time when every man is required in the line and war material is not too plentiful it will be seen that the German High Command is confronted with a formidable job.

IN PALESTINE.

INDIAN TROOPS ACQUIT THEMSELVES WELL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Sept. 7.

As regards Palestine, it is interesting to note that some battalions, recently raised in India, have acquitteed themselves extremely well in minor operations which augurs well for the future.

MILITARY MEDAL FOR HAVILDAR ABDUL GHANI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 8-45 a.m. Sept. 7.

The Military Medal has been conferred upon Havildar Abdul Ghani, of Hong-Kong and Singapore Garrison Artillery.

BRILLIANT RAID BY FRENCH.

EAST OF ASIAGO.

ENEMY SUFFERS HEAVILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Sept. 7.

ROME.—The French have carried out a brilliant raid east of Asiago after a short and violent artillery fire. The enemy resisted desperately and suffered heavily. The French had slight losses.

AMERICA'S EIGHT BILLION DOLLAR BILL.

"READY TO SURRENDER ALL PROFITS AND INCOMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Sept. 7.

WASHINGTON.—An Eight billion dollar War Revenue Bill was introduced into the House of Representatives amidst enthusiastic scenes. The introducer declared that the Americans were ready to surrender all profits and income over the living expenses to win the war.

GERMAN CREWS ON STRIKE.

MYSTERY EXPLAINED BY SCANDINAVIAN NEWSPAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Sept. 7.

The Scandinavian newspapers publish a sensational explanation of the mystery of numerous corpses of German sailors being washed up on the Scandinavian coasts. It is stated that the crews refused to go aboard submarines and, seizing four torpedo boats, made at full-steam for Norway. Other warships overtook them and a regular fight ensued. Two torpedo boats were sunk and crews either killed or drowned.

SHIPBUILDING IN INDIA.

The followin Press Communiqué has been issued by the Chairman, Shibuilding Committee, War Purposes Board:—

Government are prepared to take special steps to assist shipbuilders at the present juneture. The main factor is the cost of material and, with a view to avoid the heavy cost of transport, it is suggested that shipbuilders should concentrate on the most suitable sites to which timber can be brought with the least expense. Various sites along the coast have been examined and the following are suggested as the most suitable:—

Kanara.—Various sites up the Kalinadi close to the Kodibag timber depot. All labour will have to be imported, but timber can be made available at reasonable rates, a special ten per cent. reduction being offered on suitable timbers other than teak. Shipbuilders can also make their own arrangements to select, fell and transport timbers from the neighbouring Kanara forests on payment of royalty fees. Vessels up to 75 tons about can be built at various sites. Teak will also be made available at Rs. 150 per ton at the depot and other timbers at lower rates. The only other forest depot at which supplies of timber can be obtained along the coast is at Hattikeri and the nearest site for shipbuilding is at Belikeri where only a few smaller boats can be built. If several shipbuilders concentrate in the vicinity of Kodibag depot near Karwar, further facilities may be possible.

Ratnagiri.—Three sites are recommended:—

At Ratnagiri 4 to 5 boats 50 to 80 tons capacity can be built.

Two sites close to Jaigad, where 8 boats over 100 tons and 5 smaller boats can be built.

Malvan, where 5 boats up to about 70 tons can be built.

Local skilled labour is already fairly fully employed, and timber must be brought up by shipbuilders at their own cost, probably from the Kodibag depot.

Thana.—Two sites are recommended:—

Arnala, which is in touch with Manor depot where big teak timber can be made available at Rs. 150 a ton, and Dahanu, to which timber can be brought from the Savta and Sanjan depots.

Vessels drawing up to 15 feet can be launched at both sites, and even larger vessels at Arnala.

Surat.—The best sites are Kosamba near Bulsar, Narod and Billimora. Some teak and Kilai can be made available from the Dangs.

In order to enable Government to make arrangements for the supply of timber required, intending shipbuilders are requested to apply at once to the Chairman, Shipbuilding Committee, Secretariat, Bombay, and state their minimum requirements in tons. The following information must be given:—

1. Shipbuilder's name.
2. Site of building yard.
3. Approximate size of boats proposed to be built.
4. Timber required (a) teak, and (b) other timbers.
5. Depot at which timber is to be taken over.
6. Any other form of assistance such as canvas, metal parts and accessories, technical assistance, anchors, cables, etc.

In approved cases timber will be provdied on easy terms of payment on adequate security being given, if necessary, by insurance policies on the vessels. Applications will generally be dealt with in order of receipt, the best sites being allotted to those who apply first.

BOLSHEVIK OUTRAGE.

BRITISH EMBASSY. SACKED.

NAVAL ATTACHE MURDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., Sept. 6.

Reuter learns officially that Bolshevik troops sacked the building, formerly used as the British Embassy in Petrograd, on Saturday and murdered the British Naval Attache, Captain Cromie. When the Embassy was attacked Captain Cromie opposed the entry of the Bolsheviks, shooting three soldiers. Subsequently, he was murdered and his corpse outraged. English Clergyman was forbidden to pray over the corpse. Embassy papers were entirely destroyed.

A similar attack is feared upon the French Embassy and necessary defences have been prepared. The French Military mission was forcibly entered and some Frenchmen arrested. The Bolsheviks are already inciting the populace to massacre the British and the French.

Captain Francis. Cromie, D.S.O., was one of the earliest submarine officers. At the outbreak of the war he commanded the Hongkong submarine flotilla. During 1915, he commanded E19 in the Baltic, torpedoed the German Destroyer cruiser "Undine" and sank or captured ten German steamers. In November 1915 he assumed the command of the Baltic flotilla and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order in May 1916, and a succession of Russian Honours. During the Russian revolution he handled the situation with greatest tact and earned the respect of the extremists for fair dealing and the way he continued to work his flotilla against the Germans. Captain Cromie was appointed to the Embassy owing to his knowledge of the Russian and prevailing conditions.

BRITISH NOTE TO SOVIET GOVT,

PUNISHMENT OF CULPRITS DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., Sept. 6.

The British Government has telegraphed to M. Chicherin, Commissary for Foreign Affairs, demanding immediate reparation and prompt punishment of those concerned in the abominable outrage, intimating that should the Soviet Government fail to give satisfaction or should further acts of violence against the British occur, the Government will hold the members of the Soviet Government individually responsible and secure that they be treated as outlaws by all civilised nations.

The telegram concludes, saying the "Government has learned that the arrest of all the British and French subjects, aged between 18 and 40, was ordered on August 29th on trumped up charges.

BOLSHEVIST AMBASSADOR.

ARRESTED AS A HOSTAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., Sept. 6.

Bolshevist Ambassador, Litvinoff, has been arrested as a hostage until the British representatives detained by the Bolsheviks are freed and allowed to proceed to the Finnish frontier unmolested.

GERMAN REPORTS.

THEIR FALSE INSINUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., Sept. 6.

AMSTERDAM.—Telegrams from German sources give flimsy excuses for the outrage on the British Embassy in Petrograd and insinuate that the Embassy was concerned with a Social Revolutionary plot. Not a shred of proof, however, is advanced in support of this charge.

RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

RUSSIA UNDERTAKES TO FIGHT AGAINST ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., Sept. 6.

A wireless Russian message says that the agreement signed between Germany and Russia, regarding territorial changes and latter's financial obligations, includes an undertaking that Russia will fight against Entente troops in Northern Russia.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

SIR. D HAIG'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 6.

The following telegram from Field-Marshal Haig was read at the Trades Union Congress at Derby.

"Warmest thanks of all ranks of the army for the message of generous appreciation. We are proud that representatives of four and half million workers at Home should add to the debt we already owe them for their splendid support by sending a message of comradeship and goodwill."

The message was received with cheers.

SOVIET THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 6.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Germany states that the Soviet Government is informing the Entente Powers that if there are any more attempts on Soviet statesmen in Russia, the Entente statesmen will be killed in their own countries.

BRITISH ADVANCE CONTINUES

ENEMY BEING DRIVEN BACK,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6, 12-50 a.m.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Sept. 7.

Last night's British communiqué says: On the southern part of the battlefront, both north and south of Peronne, we are advancing driving in the enemy's rearguards. and we are approaching the high ground on the Athics-Nurlu front. Between Nurlu and the Sensee river there have been minor engagements at different parts. We slightly advanced on the spur, north of Equancourt, and local fighting has occurred about Neuville, Bourjonval and Moeuvres.

Patrols crossed to the east bank of Canal du Nord, south of Marquion, and brought back prisoners.

The enemy on the Lys front again strongly attacked in the sector northward of Hill 63, and was repulsed after sharp fighting. We advanced a short distance south and south-east of Dieppe and north-east of Wulverghem.

PARIS NO MORE THREATENED.

CHANGE AS MARSHAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Sept. 7.

PARIS.—Replying to the Paris Municipal congratulations, Marshal Foch telegraphed: "The German rush threatening Paris and Amiens has been broken. We shall continue to pursue the enemy implacably."

BRITISH PROGRESS.

VICTORY CERTAIN.

BUT END IS NOT YET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., Sept. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at the French headquarters says: Since March 21st the Germans have fought 550 divisional engagements so it is reasonable to debit with gross casualties for that period amounting to 1,200,000. It is true that sixty per cent. will recover from their wounds and be back in fighting line in two or three months but permanent loss remains in the neighbourhood of 500,000. Next spring, there is every reason to believe that the Americans alone will be numerically as strong as the whole German army. Meanwhile though victory is certain the end is not yet. The Germans are retreating, but cleverly, and they still have reserves to throw in. The German High Command intends to fall back on a shorter line, thereby economising men, and to fight a defensive war to last limit.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 7.

Thirteen Norwegian vessels of 23,000 tonnage were destroyed in August owing to war causes.

COTTON CLEARING HOUSE FORMS.

The following Press Note, dated September 2, is issued by the Chairman, Cotton Contracts Committee:—

It has already been notified that the first settlement of new crop contracts will take place on September 18th. Prices for the settlements will be fixed on the 13th. The following Clearing House Forms are now ready for issue on application to the office of the Cotton Contrac's Committee at 123, Esplanade Road:—

(1) Settlement Statements Price Rs. 3 per book of 100.
per book of 100.
(2) Cash vouchers (Form 2), Price Rs. 1-4-0 per book of 200.
(3) Balance Sheets, Price Rs. 2-0-0 per book of 100.
(4) Bank of Bombay Pay in Slips.

There are also on sale at annas 8 per copy tables for calculating interest Calendars showing payment days, holidays, etc., will be issued free to members, and to non-members at annas 2 a copy.

It is requested that members and Brokers will promptly notify to the Secretary any change of address, as it is intended to publish periodically an up-to-date list of Licensed Brokers and members, and Brokers are reminded that those who have not already done so must report for endorsement on their licenses the names of parties authorised to sign contracts do business on their behalf.

It seems necessary to remind Brokers that their license does not entitle them to enter into contracts as principals, unless they are also members of the Clearing House, for the reason that only members can make settlements on their open contracts through the Clearing House. Rule 106 of the Rules makes it clear that all contracts remain open even if they have been balanced by corresponding sales or purchases, unless or until they have appeared in one settlement statement exchanged between the parties, and differences, if any, paid thereon through the Clearing House.

Contracts between members and non-members are illegal, but a member may act as a commission agent on behalf of a non-member in which case he must pass a contract in his own name on behalf of his client and this contract is subject to all the rules of the Clearing House.

It is hoped that any members who require explanation regarding any doubtful point will call at the office of the Cotton Contracts Committee where they will be given any information they require.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

CONCESSIONS TO I. D. F. STUDENTS. CONSIDERED.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Friday evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. C. H. Setalwad, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Vice-Chancellor having appointed the day as a graduation day, the degrees of the L. M. & S., B.Ag., B.E., M.B.B.S., B.Sc., B.A. and LL.B., were conferred on candidates before other business was taken up.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Syndicate for the ensuing year: Dr. N. F. Surveyor, Sir Narayan G. Chandavarker, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and Dr. R. N. Ranina.

The Senate then considered the question of concessions to members of the Indian Defence Force, who failed in one subject at a University examination.

Professor A. C. L. Wilkinson moved as recommended by the Syndicate:—

(a) That the words "or engaged in other military duties" be *added* after the word "training" in line 13, page 1 of the Addenda and Corrigenda, current University Calendar.

(b) That the following Chapter be *added* at the end of the General Regulations of the University:—

"XXII.—CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

162. The Syndicate is authorized, on the recommendation of the Principals of Colleges, to deal with cases among Indian Defence Force students who fail in one subject only at any University Examination, except an Examination for Honours or a Master's or Doctor's degree, according to the merits of each case, in the following manner:

The Syndicate may permit a re-examination in the subject in which the candidate has failed; such re-examination shall be at any of the ordinary University Examinations, but within a period of two years after the failure.

Candidates who are required to appear for re-examination, may be allowed to join the next higher class, but will not be declared to have passed the next higher Examination unless they have passed in the subject in which they have to be re-examined.

This Regulation will have retrospective effect for the Examinations of 1918."

Dr. N. A. F. Moos moved an amendment, and as amended the motion ran as follows:—

That the following Chapter be *added* at the end of the General Regulations of the University:—

"XXII.—CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

162. The Syndicate is authorized, on the recommendation of the Principals of Colleges, to deal with cases of failure of Indian Defence Force students in any University Examination except an Examination for Honours or for a Master's or Doctor's degree, as may in the opinion of a Special Committee of the Syndicate appointed for this purpose, seem necessary on the merits of each individual case.

Such candidates who may be permitted by the Syndicate under the above Regulation to appear for re-examination in a subject or subjects in which they have failed, may be allowed to join the next higher College class pending such re-examination which shall be held before the next ordinary University Examinations are due.

No candidate, however, who appears for such re-examination will be declared to have passed the next higher examination unless he has passed in the subject or subjects in which he has to be re-examined.

This Regulation will have retrospective effect for the Examinations of 1918."

Lieut.-Colonel A. Street seconded.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye moved that the matter be referred back to the Syndicate.

Dr. A. Viegas seconded.

The Senate adjourned, however, without coming to any decision, to 20th September.

HOLDING OF INDIA'S GOLD IN LONDON.

PLEA FOR COMMITTEE OF BANKERS BUSINESSMEN ETC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

In the course of a paper on Indian Banking Development read this evening, Sir Daniel Hamilton said, "The war is now made the excuse for holding up India's gold in London but the same thing happened before the war and the same thing will happen after unless India has her own expert bankers in London to protect her interests and keep an eye on the London *mahajan*. Having strengthened themselves by annexing India's gold, the London bankers now propose to come out here to annex India's banking profits. Government has done well in stopping the game. India is well able to build up a banking system of her own, the greatest in the world without the help of London and it is to be hoped that whatever form of Government is in power here it will see that no London bank is allowed to get its finger in the banking pie to pull out the plums which India needs so badly for herself. Summing up my remarks I would suggest that in view of the forthcoming political changes and the post-war developments of all kinds which the Reform Scheme foreshadows, the Government should appoint as early as possible a committee of bankers, businessmen and co-operative workers to consider and suggest what changes in the banking machinery of India are necessary and advisable with a view to the development of her man-power and her resources".

HOWRAH DETECTIVE TRAINING COLLEGE

FIRST EXPERIMENTAL BATCH PASS EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The first experimental batch of fifteen officers who were undergoing training at the Howrah Detective Training College have all passed and are now being posted to various districts in Bengal. Their course of training extended over twelve months and they have been examined by a committee composed of Mr. Corbett, Deputy Inspector General of Police (crimes), Khan Bahadur Mahomed Khursed, (crimes), Assistant and Deputy Superintendent, S. C. Kanjilal, Rai Saheb, who were highly satisfied with the result of the examination. The men selected for training in the college were drawn from different districts of Bengal and they have all been well grounded in scientific method of investigating crimes.

RECEPTION TO BENGAL LEADERS AT NAGPUR STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 6.

There was a large crowd at the railway station this morning to meet Babu Motilal Ghosh, B. Chakraburty, C. R. Das, B. C. Pal, and B. K. Lahiri on their way to Calcutta. They were greeted with "Bande Materam" and garlanded. They refused the local nationalists' request to break their journey at Nagpur. Messrs. Das, Pal and Motilal Ghosh, addressed the people assembled at the railway station. Mr. Pal said that he would stand by the Indian Empire and would never support bureaucracy. Mr. Motilal Ghosh in a few words, advised the people to prove worthy citizens by deeds and not by words and learn to sacrifice for the mother country, like Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya and others.

THE SAD STATE OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please insert the following in your esteemed newspaper.

There is extreme dearness raging in the land. The low-paid Government servants find it very difficult to make both ends meet on the pay they get. There are rumours that war allowance is to be granted to us but Heaven knows when. Is it after the close of the war that the question will be finally decided by the benign Government. In the meanwhile, we are, so to say, dying of want. As the prices of all the necessaries of life have gone up considerably, we have lowered down the scale of subsistencec so that we may live within the income, we receive, but with all this, the pay becomes insufficient The members dependent upon us raise a murmuring voice as their necessary wants can't be supplied. Poor and dumb children are getting weaker and weaker for want of proper nourishment. Hard is the lot of Government servants belonging to the middle class. They are not like the low class self-reliant. They are wholly dependant upon service: Again there is a temptation of pension. One who has pupt in some years' service sticks to it with all the inconveniences accuring therefrom. In short, the the fate of the Government servants is indeed lamentable. I don't think that the heads lamentable. I don't think that the Heads of the several Departments who are well-paid, are ignorant of the present state of affairs. They are generally inclined to direct the administration on the lines of economy as they naturally receive, as a matter of fact, thanks from the Government by so doing. Is it not their bounden duty also to endeavour to better the lot of the men serving in the Departments under their control by representing the case of these miserable men strongly to the Government? Are they blind to the existing state of things? or are they taking advantage of the helpness of these unhappy wretches? Our paticure is all exhausted, dear Editor. We have been subject to this hard life for the last 3 or 4 years. We have lived upon hope during all the time that the Government will do something towards mitigating our sufferings by increasing our pay etc. Even the barbers, carpenters, black smiths and other professional men are earning much more than the so-called officers of the mighty Government getting Rs. 30. These men have increased the rate of their wages, whereas the rate of the labour of the Government servants has remained unchanged. I now appeal through your columns to the Government to decide the question very early.

The Montagu reforms are too much for my brains to arrive at any definite conclusions; one thing is however apparent that the power of the purse must rest in the hands of the public assembly. Expenditure must be made mainly to the advantage of the children of the soil. So long this is not granted in the reforms which have become the apple of discord, the petty rights go for nothing. These rights will never stem the tide of poverty of India. Messrs. Watcha, Samarth and their followers who are titled and rich enough not to realise the sufferings of the millions may rejoice over the present wordy and pedantic reforms and create a split in the camp, but we one and all must strive hard and unselfishly for this power the backbone and life of any reform, and then and then only the Indians, in whatever sphere they may be, will be happy; the servants will get their due remuneration according to their labour and times which will not incline them to corruption; trade will flourish; contentment will reign everywhere; disloyal ideas will be stamped out; there will be all cheerfulness, hope, energy, independence of thought, strength of mind and what not. Hence it is that we the suffering Indians want solid rights leading to Home Rule.—Yours, etc.,

C. S. E.

Sub-Inspector Linsdale and Sergeant Powell of the Madras City Police have been granted commissions in the Indian Army Reserve as second-lieutenants.

RISE IN PRICES OF CLOTH.

DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

To-day his Excellency the Governor received a deputation of the British Indian Association. Maharaja Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore, who headed the deputation, spoke of the alarming state of things prevailing in Bengal in consequence of the rise in prices of *dhotis* and *saries* and suggested several measures for adoption.

His Excellency in the course of the reply said: "The question is not merely a provincial one, it is an all India question and it is beyond the power of a local Government to act upon some of the recommendations made by the Bengal Cotton Committee. You approve of the steps which the Government of India are taking to assume a certain measure of control of the manufacture of Indian mills but you say that their decision to leave untouched the imported cloth has caused keen disappointment to the people of this presidency. It is quite obvious that the Government of India cannot possibly assume control of the manufacture of mills outside this country in the way in which they propose in the case of the mills which are within the limits of their jurisdiction. The only way in which they could deal with imported cloth would be by endeavouring to exercise some measure of control not over the manufacturer but over the middlemen through whose hands the goods pass on their way from the manufacturer to the consumer with the suggestion that there are persons in Calcutta and elsewhere who are not ordinarily concerned with the cotton trade, who are buying up cotton goods in the expectation of a further rise in the price, in other words that there is speculation on the part of middlemen after the imported article has reached this country. I do not understand that the decision of the Government of India to which you refer was intended to cover the case of imported cloth which was found to be the subject of palpable speculation of this kind. At any rate I can assure you that this is an aspect of the question which has not escaped our notice and to which we are devoting serious consideration."

4,000 BOLSHEVIKS SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., Sept. 7.

"The Times" learns from Vladivostok that it is reported that four thousand Bolsheviks have surrendered at Kiakhta.

INTERNED GERMAN VESSELS AT CALLAO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIMA, Sept. 6.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., Sept. 7.

The Peruvian Congress has approved the arrangement between Peru and the United States regarding the use of German vessels interned at Callao.

(Continued from column 6.)

of making your best efforts to-day. As you know the ladies of Bombay collected two crores and twenty-one lakhs of rupees. When I return to Ganeshkhind Lady Willingdon will have something to say to me about the splendid performance of the ladies. Let me ask you to show that the Bombay cotton merchants are not beaten by the ladies. I have to thank you all sincerely and from the bottom of my heart for the generous support you have always given to my administration and I look forward with confidence to further such support to come during the remaining period of my office (applause) I am glad to see that Bombay is not tired of doing her duty for her own country and for the British Empire. (Loud applause).

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas then announced that the labourers and muccadams in the cotton trade had bought post office cash certificates amounting to Rs. 1,460, which showed that not only the rich but also the poor had come forward to do their duty (applause).

TWO CUPS.

Mr. Moore then announced that two cups were offered by the Committee, which would be given to the gentleman subscribing the highest amount to the War Loan there. The first cup was given to Mr. Harnandrai Surajmal who announced his intention of buying War Loan to the amount of Rs. 2,05,000.

His Excellency then presented the cup to Mr. Harnandrai Surajmal amid loud applause.

Mr. Moore then said they should do something in appreciation of H. E. Lady Willingdon's labours for the War Loan. and he announced that a cup, called the Lady Willingdon Cup, would be given to the gentleman subscribing the highest amount there to the War Loan. He added that the gentlemen bidding amounts would have to subscribe to the extent of the amounts for which they made a bid, whether or not they won the cup.

There was keen competition for this cup, Mr. Shivnarayan Nemani starting with a bid of Rs. 11,000. Among the competitors were Sir Robert Aitken who offered to subscribe Rs. 1,70,000 and Mr. Shantidas Shah, who offered Rs. 40,000, but the keenest competition took place between Mr. Shivnarayan Nemani and Rai Saheb Tarachand Murlidhar, and the cup eventually went to Mr Shivnarayan Nemani, who agreed to buy War Loan to the amount of Rs. 2,05,000. The total amount of subscriptions out of the bid for this cup was Rs. 7,40,000.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas and Mr. Takeuchi then addressed the assembly.

A hearty vote of thanks was then accorded to his Excellency.

COTTON TRADES MEETING.

OVER 11 MILLIONS TO WAR LOAN.

MR. S. NEMANI WINS LADY WILLINGDON CUP.

A meeting, organised by the cotton trade of Bombay, was held in connection with the second Indian War Loan, at the rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trades' Association at Colaba, Bombay, on Friday. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, presided, and there was a large attendance, among those present being Sir Robert Aitken, Brigadier-General St. John; Sir Thomas Birkett, Mr. T. D. Moore, Mr. A. G. Gray, Mr. J. Muller, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, Mr. N. Takenchi, Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandrai, Mr. Laxmandas Daga, Mr. F. A. M. Vincent, Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai, Mr. Maneklal B. Shroff, Mr. Ohta, Mr. K. Futamura, Mr. Mooljee Lakhmidas, Mr. Hirji Khetsey, Mr. Vussonjee Jeewandas, Mr. Shivnarain Nemani, Mr. Anandilal Potdar, Mr. K. McCormack, Mr. M. M. Goradia, Mr. Pestonji Masani, Mr. Shantadas A. Shah and others.

Mr. T. D. Moore, opening the proceedings, said they heartily welcomed his Excellency there and they very much appreciated his Excellency's visit as he had cancelled several engagements at Poona to come there that afternoon (applause). Last year they had had an auction sale of cotton bales there and they put up one lakh and a half of rupees for the Red Cross Fund. This time they had tried to do their duty to their King, to their country, to the Allies, and to the brave sailors and soldiers who were fighting for them (applause). The amount that they had put up that day was quite distinct from the amount given by the mill-owners who were the backbone of the cotton trade. He announced that Rs. 1,15,00,000 had been subscribed (loud applause), of which Rs. 40 lakhs had been promised and were to come in. This sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was entirely due to the fact of his Excellency's presence there that day (applause). Mr. Moore then read out the amounts subscribed towards the War Loan, and said the pride of place belonged to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, who had subscribed Rs. 16 lakhs (applause). This was typical of the great Swedish nation (applause). He asked his Excellency to present to Mr. Muller of that firm a gold cigarette case as a souvenir of the occasion.

His Excellency then presented the souvenir to Mr. Muller amid loud applause.

The chief amounts of subscriptions to the War Loan were as follow:—Messrs. Volkart Brothers Rs. 16 lakhs; the Bombay Company Rs. 15 lakhs; Mr. Ramnarain Harnandrai Rs. 5 lakhs; Sir Sarupchand Hukamchand Rs. 5 lakhs; Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Rs. 5 lakhs in Bombay and an equal amount in Calcutta; the Japan Cotton Trading Company Rs. 3½ lakhs in Bombay and Rs. 1½ lakhs in Calcutta.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, who on rising to address the assembly, was received with loud cheering, said:

Gentlemen, last time, I remember, when I came here we had a great meeting outside, down below. I had hoped that I should have had as my platform the tank which has been going round the town for the last three or four days, and which has collected about Rs. 3,75,000. I need not say that I like to be among you. Last time you showed great generosity in connection with the appeal for the Red Cross Fund, and I am particularly glad to be here because yesterday when Mr. Moore and the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas came to me to invite me there they said "for goodness' sake, don't make a speech at the meeting." Gentlemen, it is not often that a Governor is asked not to make a speech. (Laughter). Oftener he is asked to make a speech (laughter), and therefore when they asked me not to make a speech it is with peculiar pleasure that I come here (laughter). I will not therefore make a speech but just ask those in this hall, who could, to subscribe liberally to the War Loan (applause). I have listened with great attention to the large figures read out by Mr. Moore and I congratulate the cotton merchants warmly on them. But I want them to do better still. And that is for two or three reasons. I am glad to hear that the Governor has his uses and that Rs. 40 lakhs have arrived due to the announcement that the Governor was going to preside at the meeting (applause), and now that he has come, I hope, there will be another Rs. 40 lakhs shortly coming. And I will tell you why the cotton merchants should do even better than what they have done.

"A BUSINESS PROPOSITION."

The first reason is that it is a business proposition. I can tell you with certainty that victory is coming in sight and I venture to say that when peace comes there is no better gilt-edged security than the war loan. In the second place I am confident that this is the victory war loan. I said so before and I am fully justified in saying so to-day. I, therefore, earnestly urge upon you all to increase your efforts because this is the moment when every ounce of money and every recruit should be thrown in the scale to obtain the final decision. Do let me ask you to remember this that you have received numerous benefits from the fact that you belong to the British Empire. (Applause). The full safety of our shores is due not only to the British and Colonial Navy but also to the Navy of our gallant ally, the Japanese (applause). Their efforts have enabled you to carry on your trade with safety and increased prosperity and I am sure the cotton industry will subscribe very large sums to the war loan to-day in order to do its duty to the country and I beg to urge one more argument in favour

(Continued in column 5.)

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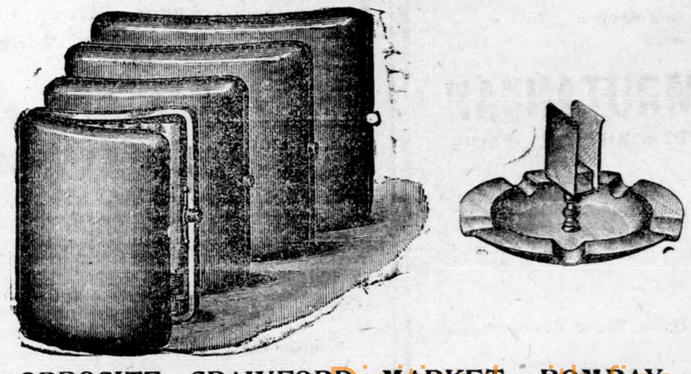

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WAS IT SIR B. MITTER?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few of the political thinkers of India thought it fit to secede from the great National Assembly of India for reasons best known to themselves. No doubt, their adherents are few and out of a "handful of estimable gentlemen" who would under no circumstances compromise their convictions and principles Mr. N. M. Samarth of Bombay stands first and foremost and is too keen and anxious to perpetuate the cleavage. He is at pains to make out a case for his conference and in trying to draw a line of demarcation between the so-called Moderates and Extremists, has often said very unwise things. The "Times of India" which thinks it a sacrilege on the part of the Congress to pass a resolution regarding "Declaration of Rights" finds a unique pleasure in sparing the necessary type, paper and ink for the publication of all abuse that emanates from the pen of this savior of India. Of course, all congressmen know how to treat such intemperate writings because they are sufficiently hardened and accustomed to carry on with faith and hope their constitutional struggle for liberty, notwithstanding the most disappointing and adverse circumstances in which they are situated. Just at present, Mr. Samarth poses to be the spokesman of the All-India Moderate Party while the "Times" encouragingly pats him on the back. Here is an instance as to how facts are oftentimes misrepresented by those very persons who pretend to possess the highest respect for the principles of truth and who believe that they are the right sort of politicians best fitted to pilot the ship of the State.

Some time back, one Mr. B. L. Mitter of Calcutta contributed to the "Bengalee" an article in which he tried to point out the exact difference between the two political parties in India and this contribution containing a number of debatable issues, appeared in the bi-weekly edition of that paper on the 10th August last. The "Times" which is always on the alert to reprint such mischievous articles, in copying it, metamorphosed Mr. B. L. Mitter into "Sir Binod Mitter" stating at the same time that this worthy was the distinguished Bengal Lawyer. It need not be said that Sir Binod Mitter and Mr. B. L. Mitter are two distinct individuals and it is also doubtful whether their views are so identical as to say that one is as good as the other. Of course, these two worthies of Bengal had associated themselves with 88 other Indian and European signatories who presented a joint address about Political reforms to his Excellency the Viceroy, some time back and this address came in for searching criticism in the Indian Press. If Mr. Samarth believes that his mission of moderation is strengthened by calling to his aid persons whose political aspirations are on equal plane with the European exploiters, one can only say that the sooner we leave these over cautious patriots aside the better it will be for all true lovers of the Motherland.

Here is another perversion of fact. Mr. Samarth and others of his political creed seceded from the Special Sessions of the Congress, because they knew and said that their voice was not likely to be effective. In fact, they receded because minority could not rule the majority. Mr. Samarth now proclaims that there is an "Overwhelming majority of Moderates throughout the country." Why these self-contradictory assertions? Could not this majority invade the Congress Pandal in overwhelming numbers and pass resolutions within the four corners of the sacred ministerial announcement?—Yours, etc.,

V. M. D.

September 4.

MR. SAMARTH'S REASONING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

I do not pretend to be a politician. But as a man of practical commonsense I am at a loss to understand the justification which Mr. Samarth has to offer for the attitude of the seceders in his "Appeal to thoughtful Indians" which appears in the "Times of India" of the 3rd September; and in spite of his able exposition I do not think there is any substantial qualitative as opposed to a little quantitative difference in the two political schools of thought, the extremists and moderates, as to the Montagu-Chemlsford proposals. The British Democracy I would says is our debtor and a debtor that is not quite so prompt to see that the debt is paid off even though it knows full well that the paying off of this debt would mean no detriment to its financial position but would on the other hand better it by relieving it of an unnecessary burden of responsibility. Some of its creditors are pressing, impatient creditors who are afraid of the law of limitations and think that their claims might be time barred unless the payment or a definite promise of payment of the debt or at least a major part of it has been taken before the Peace Conference. Others who are more optimistic think that no such binding is necessary. Both insist on the payment of the debt one day or another in the near future the only difference being as to the exact date. But the latter perhaps are unaware of the law of limitations.

As to the original amount of the debt it has been fixed by both in the Congress League Schem eand they are stopped from setting up anything to the contrary themselves. If a compromise has to be effected with the debtor to compound the debt and they cannot be unanimous the voice of the majority must prevail *inter se*.

Again an inadequate payment may be refused by the creditor as an invalid tender. I do not understand how *such* a refusal will prejudice his interests. On the other hand if an invalid tender is accepted, this may be taken advantage of as *res judicata*.

This seems to me an elementary exercise in practical commonsense which requires not a jot of political training.

Whatever the alleged differences, they seem to be an outcome of a tyrany of words then being a complete harmony as to the substance. Artificial differences must not be created for the sake of personal predilections.—Yours, etc.

N. V. J.

Bombay, Sept., 4.

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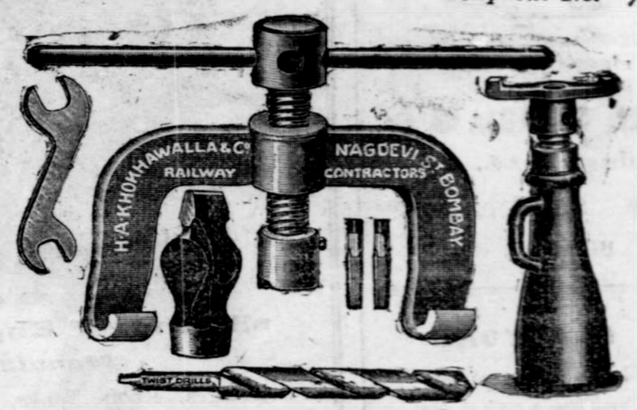

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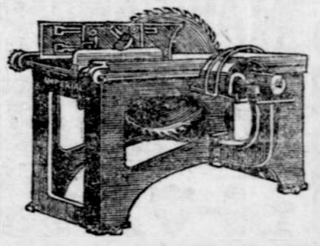

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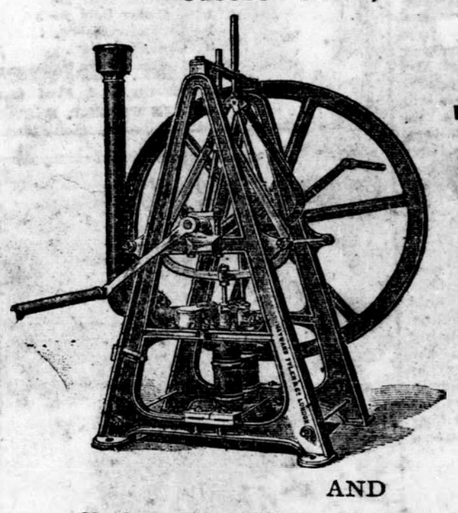

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